FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 SEPTEMBER 1984

### Egypt-Jordan

Jordan decided to restore political and diplomatic relations with Egypt as of 25 September, according to a Jordanian Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Amman television. The decision was made in "appreciation" of Egypt's "cohesion" with the Arab people of Palestine, Iraq, and Lebanon; and was made in order to prevent the "temporary alienation" from becoming a "permanent fact" exploited by "our enemy," the statement explained. Jordan's King Husayn subsequently contacted Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to exchange greetings on the new year and to inform Mubarak of the decision to restore relations, Cairo radio disclosed. Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stated that Jordan's decision proves that Arab solidarity is a fact despite the differences in the Arab community, the radio added. However, Syria contends that the decision "blatantly violates" the resolutions adopted by the Arab summit conferences, according to a Syrian Government official spokesman cited by Damascus radio. Syria is studying ways to "confront" this new situation, the spokesman added. JANA stated that the decision is a "betrayal of the Arab nation" and confirms the "capitulatory course" implemented by Jordan.

### Contacts on Lebanon

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received two high-level Lebanese officials who delivered a message on the Lebanese situation from President Amin al-Jumayyil, Damascus radio reported. Al-Asad expressed his willingness to assist the Lebanese Government's efforts to deal with the situation, and gave the envoys a reply for Al-Jumayyil, according to Beirut radio. In Israel, "excessive optimism" about an arrangement for the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon gave way to "a more cautious note" following the talks between Israeli leaders and visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, IDF radio said. The Israelis informed Murphy of their willingness to withdraw in return for "adequate" security arrangements, and of their desire to reestablish a "red line" agreement with Syria, similar to the one established in 1976. The security arrangements envisaged by the Israelis are comprised of a reinforced UNIFIL deployment and the establishment of a security zone controlled by the army of southern Lebanon accompanied by Israeli advisers, the radio added.

### Diplomatic Contacts at UN

Numerous diplomatic contacts between foreign ministers have been taking place during the current UN General Assembly session in New York. Iraq's Tariq 'Aziz met with the Soviet Union's Andrey Gromyko, INA reported. The two discussed the "friendly" bilateral relations and the current situation in the region, including the conflict with Iran. Meanwhile, Egypt's Al-Majid met with his PRC counterpart, Cairo radio reported. They exchanged views on international issues of mutual concern. In addition, Jordan's Tahir al-Masri discussed with France's Claude Cheysson the convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East, and explained to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Jordan's position regarding the international conference and the achievement of peace based on Security Council Resolution No 242, Amman radio noted.

### Israel

*Shamir-Gromyko Meeting* — Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir held a 90-minute "relevant and candid" talk with USSR Foreign Minister Gromyko in New York, where both men are attending the UN session, Jerusalem radio reported. Shamir brought up the lack of diplomatic relations, anti-Israeli terrorism, and the situation of Soviet Jewry; while Gromyko pointed out the importance of holding an international conference on Middle East peace.

### PLO affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman on 26 September for talks with senior Jordanian officials, Amman radio reported.

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### PLO, Bahrain Comment on Reagan's UN Speech

*GF251244 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Excerpts] United Nations, 25 Sep (QNA) — A number of Arab and Muslim leaders expressed their satisfaction over U.S. President Ronald Reagan's speech delivered yesterday night at the UN General Assembly in which he tackled the current international issues and made proposals for their solution, foremost of which was the Middle East issue, the Iraqi-Iranian war, and the Afghan problem.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister, described Reagan's call on the Soviet Union to make joint U.S.-Soviet efforts to resolve the regional problems as encouraging, noting that the participation of the concerned sides in the course of peace in the Middle East would be helpful. The Bahraini foreign minister expressed hope that the United States will stop opposing the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East. He said Reagan's address is a step in the right direction.

Zahdi Labib al-Tarazi, PLO observer at the United Nations, expressed the hope that on mentioning the Palestinian cause President Reagan actually meant to affirm respect for the basic rights of all nations, including the rights of the Palestinian people too.

### PLO Radio Comment

*JN251751 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1540 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Political editor's dispatch]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has resubmitted his so-called Middle East peace plan. He said his enthusiasm for this plan has not abated and he is presenting it as seriously as he did in 1982. In an attempt to display a beautiful, peaceful side of the United States and for his adminstration in particular, the U.S. President stressed the United States has exerted tremendous efforts to ensure peace and stability in the Middle East.

In view of this political propaganda that was unleashed by the U.S. President from the UN rostrum for electoral purposes, we can quickly point out the following remarks: First, the almost 2-year-old Reagan plan was a slogan void of contents. In other words, it was a propaganda step proposed by the U.S. President to prove that he had serious and specific interests in a Middle East peace. He most likely will not overstep this framework.

Second, Reagan's plan did not offer the Palestinian people anything that could be considered a basis for discussion. His plan constituted a formula worse than that of Camp David despite the presence of some positive features in some of its paragraphs.

Third, when Reagan presents his plan as a U.S. attempt to establish peace, we should bear in mind that once this plan is enforced, the Israelis will amend it in a manner that will render it completely identical to Israeli wishes, but under a U.S. guise.

Fourth and last, President Reagan, who boasts of his administration's peace initiatives, ignores the fact that the Middle East region in particular is a tragic victim of U.S. policy. The blood of the Lebanese and Palestinians has not yet dried up. This blood was shed on the altar of the U.S.-Israeli bargains.

The thick make-up that the U.S. President applied to the ugly face of his administration will deceive nobody. This make-up will not open windows for us to make maneuver. Reagan's administration has been tested throughout the past 4 years with the result that 80,000 Lebanese and Palestinians were killed and wounded in Lebanon; and this is still going on.

### PLO Radio Views Murphy's Talks in Syria

*JN251949 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1605 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Brothers: Nobody can imagine that Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs, did not discuss the latest developments in the Palestinian arena during his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus yesterday. At any rate, a U.S. State Department spokesman said yesterday before the Murphy-Al-Asad meeting that Murphy will discuss many topics during his visit to Syria, among which will be the Middle East situation.

Before his meeting with Al-Asad, Murphy held talks with a number of Syrian officials, but the topics were not disclosed. Why? Because the situation in the Palestinian arena was certainly one of the most significant points discussed by Murphy and the Syrian officials and, consequently, by Murphy and Al-Asad. This is not a matter of prediction or conjecture. On the contrary, it is based on facts. The following are the most significant facts:

First, 1 day before Murphy's arrival in Damascus, the Syrian information minister waged a strong media campaign against the PLO. Second, during Murphy's visit to Damascus, Syrian media and pro-Syrian newspapers once again began to speak about the dissident movement in the Palestinian arena, showing this arena as incapable of uniting its ranks. This campaign has obvious goals — namely, that the Damascus regime wants to show Murphy what it has accomplished in the Palestinian arena. In other words, the Syrian regime wants to express to Murphy its hostile stand toward the PLO. This stand is identical with the U.S. position. Thus, the regime intends to prove that it serves this U.S. position.

Before Murphy's arrival in Damascus and during his stay there, the Americans expressed their great satisfaction with the Syrian stand toward the PLO. They increased their statements in which they expressed a readiness to mediate an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. They did not refer to the Syrian forces in Lebanon and their withdrawal from there. Moreover, talk about the Israeli withdrawal without mentioning other withdrawals from Lebanon, as has been the case previously, increased in Washington, Tel Aviv, Beirut, and finally in Damascus. This makes us wonder whether Syria is qualified to play the role that was required of Israel and the Phalangists in keeping its forces in Lebanon.

We are certain that Murphy discussed the latest developments in the Palestinian arena with Al-Asad. Based on these facts, the U.S. side had expressed satisfaction with the Syrian regime's role in the Palestinian arena. This role is destructive so long as it continues. We do not at all rule out that Washington may actually bring about a partial withdrawal of the Israeli invasion forces from some parts of southern Lebanon in order to support the Syrian stand. What we expect now from the Syrian stand toward the Palestinian situation is more intransigence and an insistence on further sabotage. Thus Damascus continues to place obstacles in the way of holding the PNC. If the Syrian regime can refute these facts then they will only have to disclose the nature of its talks with Murphy, and more importantly, to stop interfering in Palestinian affairs and to remove its desperate obstacles from the path of convening the PNC session.

## Further Reportage on PNC Session

### Khalaf: PNC To Meet

*LD251131 Kuwait KUNA in English 1002 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 25 (KUNA) — The Palestinian commando mainstream "Fatah" is about to take "historical decisions" regarding obstacles that have hampered the convening of the PNC, a ranking Fatah official was quoted here Tuesday as saying. Central Committee member Salah Khalaf told *Al-QABAS* Kuwaiti daily that Fatah was resolved to hold the disputed session of the council — the equivalent of parliament in exile...regardless of the absentees. Khalaf, who made the statement in Baghdad, unequivocally accused Syria and some members of the "Democratic Alliance" of trying to scuttle the PNC session. The Democratic Alliance comprises four Palestinian groups opposed to the PNC leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Fatah, 'Arafat's power base, insists on holding the PNC session as early as possible to heal a rift that surfaced last year when several Fatah military leaders revolted against 'Arafat's policies. Syria, which harboured 'Arafat's opponents, officially advocates preserving the unity of the PLO, of which Fatah is the main component. But Damascus argued that the proposed PNC session would prove divisive and [words indistinct] further inter-Palestinian reconciliatory dialogue.

Khalaf would not divulge what "historicals" Fatah would make soon nor "all realities" engulfing the troubled PNC session, saying there was still a chance for some Palestinian groups for consultations with Fatah. [sentence as received] Referring to Arab countries intervening in internal Palestinian affairs, Khalaf emphasized "the decision is all ours and no Arab regime is entitled to dictate us." On calls by some Palestinian grouping to oust 'Arafat the Fatah official hinted that such calls were inspired by some Arab countries, and affirmed "Arafat is our leader and no Arab ruler has the right to unseat him."

### ALF Calls for Convocation

*JN251156 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Sep (INA) — The ALF has warned against the consequences of postponing the PNC session. A statement issued by the ALF Central Committee said this postponement might constitute an unintentional step that will serve the Syrian regime's stand which seeks to undermine the PLO's unity and impose control on it.

The Central Committee called on the PNC to meet immediately to reply to this challenge in light of its freedom of action and independent decisionmaking and to extricate the PLO institutions from the paralysis they have been experiencing for over a year. The Central Committee explained that the conspiracy has escalated during the past 4 years, benefiting from the current state of affairs in the Arab homeland and from the absence of pan-Arab objectives which many Arab regimes and forces lack.

The ALF stressed that the conspirators against Palestinian unity are those who are conspiring against Iraq. The true nature of the alliance between the Zionist enemy and the Khomeyni and Al-Asad regimes was exposed when the Iranian regime began its war of aggression against Iraq, which was accompanied by a war of extermination against the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

## Palestinian Front on Expanding National Alliance

*JN251704 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Damascus — A responsible source in the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front [PPSF] has asserted that the Palestinian National Alliance will continue its struggle to establish an expanded National Alliance that will include all national factions, forces, and personalities, and to restore PLO unity on national bases which are hostile to imperialism and Zionism. The Palestinian National Alliance will restore all forms of struggle, particularly armed struggle, until victory and liberation are achieved.

The PPSF source called on the Palestinian masses to assume their responsibilities and duties to defend their legitimate rights and to isolate the deviant rightist course which encroached on the Palestinian National Charter and PNC resolutions.

The PPSF source urged all national forces, factions, and personalities to establish an expanded national popular alliance and to adopt a firm stand toward the course of deviation and capitulation in order to topple that course and to maintain the national Palestinian cause. The source called for reinforcing and entrenching the alliance between the Palestinian revolution, Syria, and the nationalist Lebanese forces, because this alliance is a main base of all Arab forces confronting imperialist-Zionist aggression against our Arab nation.

## National Alliance Condemns Jordan, 'Arafat

*JN260752 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] The Palestinian National Alliance has condemned the new conspiratorial step taken by the Jordanian regime in resuming diplomatic and political relations with the Camp David regime. The alliance described this as the last straw in a series of treasonous steps adopted by the Jordanian regime to approve the

U.S. settlement schemes represented in the Camp David accords, which seek to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

A statement issued by the Palestinian National Alliance said this serious step is a violation of Arab consensus and of resolutions that boycotted and isolated the Egyptian regime, and stressed the need to confront its policies. The Jordanian step also undermines the achievements scored by the Lebanese nationalist forces who, in cooperation wth the Palestinian revolution forces and Syria, the base of Arab steadfastenss, have foiled the 17 May agreement which was intended to become the second part of the Camp David accords.

The statement added that this step clearly reveals the conspiratorial role of the deviationist Palestinian right-wing parties, represented in 'Arafat's clique. It exposes the stand that 'Arafat adopted and shows that he still wants a capitulatory settlement with the Zionist enemy government under the auspices of U.S. imperialism. The statement is viewed as part of the overt conspiracy against Syria, the bastion of Arab steadfastness and the basic pillar of the Arab liberation struggle and its confrontation of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary aggression.

The Palestinian National Alliance concluded its statement by saying: We appeal to our Palestinian Arab people inside and outside the occupied homeland and to our Arab people, as well as their national and progressive forces, to confront this conspiratorial step and to sue all means to foil it and topple its symbols in Jordan and the Palestinian arena.

## Nicaraguan Ministers Meet With Tunisian, PLO Officials

*PA242204 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0340 GMT 24 Sep 84*

[Text] Tunis, 23 Sep (EFE) — Rodrigo Reyes, Nicaraguan minister-secretary of the Secretariat of the Junta, and Carlos Zarruk, transportation minister, are visiting Tunis to make known the Central American situation. The ministers met with Mahmud Mestiri, Tunisian secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Department.

Reyes and Zaruk gave Faruq Qaddumi a message from Sandinist Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega to pass on to PLO Executive Committee President Yasir 'Arafat. The Sandinist government and the PLO decided to strengthen their cooperation to "denounce the U.S. Administration's actions and plans against Nicaragua."

The PLO briefed the Nicaraguan ministers on its efforts to overcome the obstacles to the convocation of the PNC. These obstacles are mainly due to the position of the Palestine dissidents supported by Syria who are asking for 'Arafat's resignation.

According to Reyes, the Tunisian officials expressed "great understanding" regarding the current Central American situation.

Palestine circles did not mention the possibility of a meeting between the ministers and 'Arafat.

## Arab League Council Session Begins in Tunis 24 Sep

*LD251927 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Tunis, 25 Sep (TAP) — The 82d session of the Arab League Council opened in Tunis on Monday, under the chairmanship of Nebih Nemr, Jordan's permanent representative to the League and chairman of Jordan's delegation to the meeting. Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the League, attended the meeting. During its 3-day meeting the council will examine the latest developments in the Arab world, the living conditions of Palestinians in occupied Arab territories, and the means of applying the Arab boycott against Israel. Several administrative and financial questions relating to the working of the League's General Secretariat are also to be examined.

In his opening speech the chairman of the session warned of the gravity of the challenges and plots hatched against the Arab countries and which threaten the entire integrity of the Arab nation. He pointed out that continued Zionist aggression is the result of Arab disunity. In this regard Mr Nemr stressed the need for the Arabs to overcome their differences and to mobilize their potential to the advantage of "the joint war against the Zionist enemy," underlining the importance of a meeting of Arab heads of state to draw up the measures required by the current situation in the region.

Muhammad Hadi Abwad, permanent representative of the PDRY to the League, made a brief speech at the beginning of the session on behalf of his country, which chaired the last session of the council. He noted in particular the merits of the proposals made on 29 July by the Soviet Union for an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations. He also called on Arab heads of state to adopt a "bold position," which would enable usurped Arab rights to be recovered and which would ensure the security of those Arabs living under the yoke of Zionist colonization supported by the U.S. Administration.

Chedli Klibi then made a speech in which he dealt with the main topical questions in the Arab world, at the end of which the participants continued their work in five sector-based commissions of the council.

## Boycott To Apply to U.S.-Israeli Free Zone

*JN251240 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 25 Sep 84 p 11*

[Text] Amman — Dr Burhan al-Dajani, secretary general of the Union of Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture, has said that the study of the Arab boycott of Israel that was submitted by the Union to the 37th session of the Arab Social and Economic Council that met in Amman on 27 August was received with special interest by Arab economy ministers. In a statement to *AL-DUSTUR*, Dr al-Dajani emphasized the role of the Arab boycott and the efficiency of the organs entrusted with the application of the boycott rules, saying these programs will play a major role in confronting the U.S.-Israeli plan to establish a free trade zone between the two countries.

Dr al-Dajani indicated in this respect that the council has requested a collective Arab commitment to tighten the boycott

in order to stop companies that wish to deal with the Zionist entity. The council also called for the immediate and firm application of the boycott rules, on both official and public levels, against any foreign company or firm contributing financially or technically to any of the free zone projects.

Dr al-Dajani said a working team was formed under the chairmanship of the assistant secretary general of the Arab Social and Economic Council to contact the Arab states in order to ensure adherence to this commitment, to prepare an evaluation report on the effects of replacing the negative formula with a positive one concerning the functioning of the boycott, and to enhance the material and human resources, especially by providing them with competent and scientifically trained cadres who can perform their work more efficiently. Dr al-Dajani added that the working team's main task will be to work out new formulas for the principles and laws of the boycott rules so as to keep abreast of changes and developments.

Dr al-Dajani said that Arab diplomatic missions, Arab League offices, and joint Chambers of Commerce with foreign countries have been asked to confront the anti-boycott media and political campaigns and to cooperate with those firms linked to the Arab world by economic interests. Furthermore, he said, the boycott head office has been entrusted to launch intensive campaigns in the media in order to explain the nature and objectives of the Arab boycott, to show that the boycott is in harmony with the provisions of international law, and to hold specialized seminars for this purpose. Dr al-Dajani said that the Arab boycott of Israel will be a major item on the agenda of the Arab Social and Economic Council session.

## Resistance Operations in South Lebanon Reported

*JN251714 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men carried out a lighting attack against a Zionist military patrol, comprised of two Zionist intelligence vehicles, while it was passing near Kawkaba Bu 'Arab in the Rashayya border zone in occupied southern Lebanon yesterday. Using machine guns and rockets in their daring attack, the resistance men completely destroyed the two vehicles and killed or wounded all of their personnel. A Zionist military spokesman admitted this heroic operation but claimed that only three Zionist soldiers were killed and seven others wounded. The spokesman said his forces immediately besieged the area, waged a large search campaign, and arrested several citizens on the pretext of their links with the resistance men, who withdrew safely to their bases.

## GULF AFFAIRS

### Kuwait Draft Plan on Iran Attacks on Ships

*GF251454 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 24 Sep 84 p 1*

['Abdallah al-Qaq dispatch]

[Text] Kuwait has urged Iran to stop its attacks on commercial ships that arrive and depart the ports of the GCC countries, and has called on Iran to refrain from ransacking any ship near these ports. Kuwait also demanded that Iran not close the Strait of Hormuz and not impede navigation in the Arabian Gulf. It also urged Iran to abstain from perpetrating any other acts that might escalate the Iraqi-Iranian war and expand its perimeter — this would increase the opportunity for ambitious foreign countries to interfere and jeopardize the independence and sovereignty of the region's countries. The parliamentary delegation led by Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani — which is taking part in the meetings of the international parliamentarian conference in Geneva — asserted the right of free navigation in international waters and on the sea routes used by vessels moving to and from all coastal ports and installations which are not involved in aggressive acts. The plan also proposed paying reparations to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia for the losses sustained on their strafed ships.

*AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* has learned that this plan includes an Iraqi draft and other draft plans which pertain to the Iraqi-Iranian war. The parliamentary sources told *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that the Kuwaiti plan has the support of the majority of the delegations because it includes the basic matters that deal with freedom of navigation, curtailment of continued Iranian aggression on the tankers, and refraining from the closure of the Strait of Hormuz. The Kuwaiti parliamentary delegation received a draft plan from Iraq to this effect which was distributed to member-states.

## BAHRAIN

### Paper Lauds Lebanese Resistance Operations

*GF251253 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[From the press review]

[Text] Bahraini daily *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* lauded the heroic operations of the Lebanese national resistance forces against the Zionist enemy, saying that not a single day passes without the resistance reminding those who stay silent in the Arab world that the path to all the occupied Arab territories passes through southern Lebanon, thus making the enemy feel that the blood that ran from the wounds of thousands of Arab martyrs is very precious and can never be compensated.

The paper explained that the Israeli withdrawal has stopped being as important for the fighters at the front as they are interested in giving painful strikes to the occupationist army, destroying its economy, and expanding the political and social gap in this entity.

It described the operations of the resistance as a glorious war in the history of the modern world, saying that it is the war that subjugated the military victory in which it mobilized its entire arms arsenal in the south and unveiled the lie of Israeli superiority.

*AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* concluded by saying that today, thanks to this heroic struggle, the occupationist forces are looking for a hole in the ground to hide their heads and Shamir is shouting in Washington, asking for help in preparation for the departure of his forces. It added that it is not important if these forces left or stayed; the more important matter for the Lebanese resistance front is to turn the south into a big hell where all the occupationist forces will burn.

## OMAN

### Briefs

**Oil Surveillance Plan** — Petroleum and Minerals Minister Sa'id ibn Ahmad al-Shanfari today signed an agreement on behalf of the Sultanate's Government with a number of international companies, giving them the privilege to survey oil in a region known as Al-Sunaynah. The area of the proposed region is 1319 square kilometers. The international companies consist of the Italian company (?Ajep), the Spanish company (?Estan) Oil, and the British company BP. [Excerpts] [*Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Sep 84 GF*]

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Yasir 'Arafat Leaves Jeddah for Tunis

*LD250959 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0916 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Jeddah, 25 Sep (SPA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today left Jeddah or Tunis after participating in a meeting with his excellency the Gambian president and the ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti. He was seen off by Commander of the Western Region Major General Salih al-Sudays, the PLO representative to the Kingdom Rafiq al-Natshah, and a number of officials.

### Riyadh Views Shultz Meeting with GCC Ministers

*LD252204 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Commentary by Husayn Al-'Askari]

[Text] The foreign ministers of the GCC states are expected to hold a meeting in New York with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to discuss a number of issues of common interest, foremost being the Arab-Israeli conflict. With the growing importance of the GCC role in clarifying the Arab effort in facing up to events, it has become clear that Arab control over events has been achieved. It has been achieved not only in the domain of exploiting the element of time with confidence and ability, but also in persuading the parties dealing with the problem of the

Arab-Israeli conflict that any participation failing to take into account the core of the issue cannot lead to positive results.

The meeting of the foreign ministers of the GCC member-states with the U.S. secretary of state, at his request, comes at a time when the U.S. administration has welcomed fresh diplomatic efforts aimed at resolving the Middle East conflict. His country, he said, also welcomes including the Soviet Union in playing a constructive role in this direction, and any successful U.S. efforts will depend on the cooperation of all concerned parties. This statement constitutes a new move by the United States away from its traditional stance of refusing to enlarge the circle of participants in the search for a solution. Even though it is premature to make a precise assessment of this move, the U.S. position cannot be overlooked, even if dealing with it requires caution.

## UAE

### Defense Minister Receives Iranian Official

*GF260640 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1855 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Dubayy, 25 Sep (WAKH) — UAE Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid today received Muhammad 'Ali Besharati, Iranian Foreign Ministry under secretary, who is currently visiting the UAE. Al-Shariqah Chief of Protocol Faysal ibn Khalid al-Qasimi also received Besharati when he arrived at the Al-Shariqah airport on a short visit to the UAE.

### Paper on Iran Willingness to Accept Mediation

*GF251140 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 25 Sep 84 p 6*

[Editorial: "Iran Response"]

[Text] In what is described as the first firm indication of its kind so far, Iran has reportedly said that it is willing to accept mediation by the Gulf states to end its war with Iraq which has just completed its fourth destructive year. The speaker of the Iranian Parliament, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, is quoted as telling an Iranian newspaper that Iran has "no objection" to talks with the Gulf states and that Tehran would be prepared to welcome representatives of the AGCC either separately or as a delegation. A promise to exchange prisoners of war with Iraq has also been held out. Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani's statement would be looked at as an important breakthrough in the AGCC's persistent search for Gulf peace and it is being surmised that it has come in response to the AGCC ministerial council's appeal last Thursday which had called on Iran to react constructively to peace bids. The Council, at the end of its meeting in Abha, Saudi Arabia, had urged Iran to respond to peace-making efforts to end the Gulf war, "which has exhausted the potential of the two Muslim peoples of Iran and Iraq," and expressed its readiness to contribute to achieving a settlement that "takes into consideration the legitimate rights of the two countries."

The AGCC was encouraged to make this direct appeal following signs in the past two months that Iran was turning more and more towards the Gulf states for finding a solution to the conflict. This development followed what was seen as growing exasperation even among AGCC countries over Iran's attempts to widen the area of conflict and its intransigence. Tehran quickly made a demarche to the AGCC in July, when the Iranian foreign minister reportedly sent a message to his Kuwaiti counterpart suggesting that the Gulf states could play a part in ending the war. Shortly afterwards, the Saudi Arabian foreign minister had appealed to Iran to cooperate with the AGCC. Whether Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani's statement now fully reflects the Iranian government's thinking is not known, and he has, moreover, qualified his willingness for talks with the AGCC by expressing the opinion that another "decisive" military operation or two might be needed to "turn the tide of the war." However, as throughout this senseless conflict, one has to grasp at straws, and this time, much more so than before, a far clearer sign of mollification in Tehran's attitude is available. As the AGCC explores the real intentions of the Tehran regime, people all over the region will hope that the fourth year of the war will also prove to be its last.

## PDRY

### Iranian Official Leaves With Note for Khamene'i

*GF251351 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Excerpt] Brother Mohammad 'Ali Besharati, Foreign Ministry under secretary of the Islamic Republic of Iran, left Aden today after a visit of several days in our country. During his visit he delivered a written message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, from Iranian President Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i. ANA has learned that the Iranian Foreign Ministry under secretary is carrying a written reply message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to the Iranian president.

## YAR

### President Delivers Speech To Mark Revolution

*GF252004 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Speech delivered by Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, on 25 September; place not given — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of Allah, the merciful, the compassionate. Peace be upon God's prophet, the sincere and the faithful.

Children of our disdainful people in the homeland and abroad, I greet you. This is the greeting of the revolution and the construction. This is the greeting of the principles, harmony and sincerity. I am delighted to convey to you sincerest wishes and congratulations on the 22d anniversary of the immortal revolution of 26 September. This is the revolution of great human rights in the homeland of the glorious civilization. I can address all the children of our people on this dear anniversary. This anniversary

covers their faces with the smiles of pleasure and hope. This anniversary reinforces their hope in the present and the future. When we, the leadership, the government, and the people celebrate the anniversary of the immortal September revolution — which is regarded as the major school among the schools of nationalism — we feel that this school succeeded in daily graduating heroes.

Brother citizens: Democracy will remain the firm bastion of our September revolution, of the national charter, and of the General People's Congress — the method of life which the people chose in order to shoulder their responsibility in the field of construction and development. This is the soundest route to tackle the various problems associated with the people's interests. All the steps made in the democratic process ultimately lead toward a life that is full of dignity, freedom, and glory. From this premise, we ought to hold fast to our religion and to multiply our efforts in order to ensure that democracy in our country is the right of the people to rule themselves. Moreover, we have to ensure that democracy is the way of the life in daily practice, so that the people can assess the direct measures undertaken for their needs and worries.

As for the extraction of the resources that lie in the heart of our land — so that they are beneficial for the people and are used for the overall development of our country — thanks to God, we have succeeded in making propitious and encouraging steps in this direction. Oil has been discovered for the first time in the history of our country. The first well was drilled in (Hawd Marid al-Jawf). There are various efforts to search for oil in the valley of (?Tahamayn) and in our territorial waters. Efforts being exerted in order to discover and extract our natural resources do not stop at the point of surveillance of petroleum; there are efforts to search for and extract copper, zinc, cobalt, and other metals. So far theresults are encouraging. Currently, efforts are underway to assess our economic advantages and to modernize the methods of metal extraction in numerous regions of the republic. We are looking forward to the future so that these resources will be used to attain the aspirations of our people who were deprived of these resources for a long time. We also want to continue the process of progress, multiplication of the efforts of the cultural progress, and participation in serving the Arab and Islamic issues.

Our free brother citizens, our disdainful people — who have confidence in Allah, in their revolutionary process — will diligently and sincerely continue to move in the direction of restoring their unity in one entity based on the (?doctrine) of the Islamic peoples and on their national aspirations as embodied by the glorious revolutions of 26 September and 14 October. We will continue to act in cooperation with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and other officials in the southern part of the homeland in order to attain this glorious day. This will be a historic and momentous day which will demonstrate the victories of the Yemeni revolution.

Sons of our sincere and giving people, our foreign policy has specified a clear course based on the constant principles which determine our relations with other nations as well as with other Islamic countries. This policy has enabled us to achieve progress, success, and development because it is not a rigid or temporary policy, but one which reacts to events and developments. For this reason, the relations of our country with the fraternal Arab countries are developing relations that deepen our fatal and national coherence which links all the sons of the Arab nation having a common history, religion, language, and civilization. While we are working to further construct bridges of national integration economically, culturally, socially, and politically, we are also continuously working in sincere cooperation with all brothers for ending the effects of dispersion and differences because we realize the dimensions of the dangers threatening the existence of our Arab nation.

We are confident that our brothers in the Arab world are well aware of the dimensions of these designs which are plotted and executed by Israel and the forces hostile to our Arab nation. Therefore, it is the duty of all to confront such designs decisively by adopting a common national position emerging from religion, moral values, and the material and human forces of the Arab nation. We believe that any differences, however strong, cannot represent an obstacle in the face of reaching a common formula for unified national action related to the service of our fundamental issues. We believe absolutely that there are no specific contradictions that can prevent Arab rapprochement and national integration in all fields of construction and progress and the maintenance of the Arab self-dependency and the development of its effective force. Our history and national responsibility as one Arab nation oblige us to confront the challenges of the age and our common destiny. Hence, we have to work with all our material and moral capabilities to confront the current dangers in order to liberate the occupied Arab lands and to offer every kind of assistance and support we can to the steadfast Palestinian revolution, so that the Palestinian people can achieve victory, restore their rights, and return to their homeland and establish their independent state on the clean Palestinian soil under the leadership of the PLO.

Brother citizens, the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the sad effects resulting from it, the annihilation of innocent lives in Iraq and Iran, and the exhaustion of their capabilities represents a great threat not only to Iraq and Iran, but also to the Arab and Islamic nations. The enemies are planning to continue the war to serve their objectives aimed at frustrating and weakening the forces of the Arab and Islamic nations. The continuation and elongation of the war will not benefit anyone except the enemies of Islam. Therefore, adhering to our duties emerging from our holy Islamic religion and from the values of fraternity and religion common to all the Muslim peoples, we repeat our call to the brother officials in Iran to respond to the mediation efforts of putting an end to this destructive war and to settle all problems between the two countries by peaceful means.

Sons of our great people, we will continue to adhere to the nonaligned policy and we will continue to reject the policy of blocs because we believe that the Nonaligned Movement represents a new developing force that plays a positive role in maintaining peace, security, and stability in the world, and that it is a movement struggling for a just international system in all the economic and political fields among all countries, large and small. Our country will continue to back all national liberation movements and confront all rascist regimes hostile to the rights and equality of all human beings.

**DPRK Vice Premier Arrives in San'a' 25 Sep**

*GF260636 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] DPRK Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki arrived in San'a' today to participate in our peoples' festivities of the 22d anniversary of the 26 September glorious revolution. In statement to SABA' news agency, Chong expressed his pleasure in taking part in the festivities of our people on this occasion. On his own behalf and that of the Government and people of the DPRK, he congratulated the Yemeni people on this splendid occasion. He said he will closely observe the achievements of our country in building a new society under the wise leadership of the brother president secretary general of the General People's Congress. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that his visit to our country will bolster and enhance friendly bilateral relations. He was received by the brother minister of supply and trade, a number of officials, the DPRK ambassador to San'a', and a representative of the presidency Protocol Office.

## Jordan Announces Resumption of Diplomatic Relations

### King Husayn Calls Mubarak

*NC251905 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan contacted President Muhammad Husni Mubarak a few moments ago. They exchanged congratulations on the new Hegira year. King Husayn also informed President Mubarak of the decision by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to restore relations between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

### Restoration of Relations Viewed

*NC252115 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2040 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 25 Sep (MENA) — Jordan's decision to restore its relations with Egypt crowns the consultations that have continued between the two countries, despite the severance of diplomatic relations. These contacts and consultations aimed to benefit the Arab nation and its causes, primarily the Palestinian issue.

Since President Husni Mubarak assumed office, Jordanian-Egyptian contacts have been increasing. This is because Egyptian and Jordanian officials have not stopped visiting each other.

The first meeting between Mubarak and Jordan's King Husayn took place in New Delhi in 1983 during the nonaligned summit conference. Mubarak and King Husayn met to exchange views on the topics of the conference, particularly the Palestinian issue and the means for ending the Iraq-Iran war.

### Al-Majid on Jordan's Decision

*NC260557 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Excerpt] Commenting on Jordan's decision to restore relations with Egypt, Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that such a decision proves that Arab solidarity is a fact, despite all the differences in the Arab community. Regardless of how long the differences may persist, 'Abd al-Majid said, Arab action will be resumed in the end.

### Envoy Wahbah Hails Decision

*NC250625 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2222 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 25 Sep (MENA) — Ihab Wahbah, head of the Egyptian interests mission in Amman, made a statement to MENA in which he described the decision on the restoration of relations between Egypt and Jordan as reflecting the authenticity of Jordan's king, Government, and people. Wahbah said that this decision is also regarded as a true expression of the feelings the Jordanian people harbor for Egypt's leadership and people in appreciation of Egypt's policy and stances of serving the Arab nation's causes.

Ihab Wahbah noted that His Majesty King Husayn this evening notified him of the contact that his majesty had made with President Husni Mubarak to inform his excellency of Jordan's decision to restore the relations between the two countries.

## AL-JUMHURIYAH: Red Sea Mine Retrieved Safely

*NC261005 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] Cairo, 26 Sep (MENA) — *AL-JUMHURIYAH* paper today says that a sea mine, discovered by British minesweepers in the Red Sea, has been retrieved safely. The paper cites its military correspondent saying that the mine is presently being examined to determine its origin and that the result, the outcome will be announced within 2 days.

## U.S. Official Richard Murphy Arrives in Cairo

*NC251353 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Cairo, 25 Sep (MENA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, arrived in Cairo this afternoon from Israel on a 1-day visit. He was received by U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Nicholas Veliotes and U.S. Embassy staff members.

### President Mubarak Receives Murphy

*NC251415 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] President Husni Mubarak received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, currently visiting Cairo. Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs, and the U.S. ambassador in Cairo attended the meeting.

## Ghali Affirms Support for Chadian Government

*NC251911 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1836 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Cairo, 25 Sep (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today emphasized Egypt's total solidarity with the Chadian people and Government and Egypt's support for their efforts to preserve Chad's independence and unity and to ensure that Chad excercises its sovereignty over all its territory. Dr Ghali made this statement when he met Chadian Ambassador to Egypt Ngarasnan Rebeye this evening. The meeting was held within the framework of the current consultations between Cairo and Ndjamena over recent developments in Chad and the French-Libyan agreement on the simultaneous withdrawal of the two countries' forces from Chad.

## 'Abd al-Majid Meets PRC, Canadian Ministers

*NC252059 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid resumed his contacts today with the foreign ministers participating in the UN General Assembly meetings. He met with the PRC foreign minister. Following the meeting, 'Abd al-Majid told our correspondent that the meeting was extremely friendly and that they

exchanged views on international political issues of mutual concern. He said the PRC foreign minister explained his views on these issues. 'Abd al-Majid expounded on Egypt's views on Middle East developments and the importance of working to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian issue.

'Abd al-Majid also met with the Canadian foreign minister. He said he stressed Egypt's stand on the Palestinian issue and insistance on PLO participation in efforts to solve the Palestinian question. He also stressed Egypt's stand on the need for efforts to achieve total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. He also dealt with Egypt's efforts within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement to end the Gulf war.

### AL-AHRAM Assesses Reagan's UN Speech

*NC260620 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-AHRAM* editorially comments on Reagan's recent speech to the UN General Assembly. This speech, the paper notes, is the third delivered to this assembly by Reagan — a record compared with other U.S. Presidents.

The paper cites remarks by Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid describing Reagan's speech as encouraging — particularly the parts of the speech which stress that the United States respects nonaligned principles when properly conducted and that the U.S. Administration is a full participant in the Middle East peace process.

*AL-AHRAM* writes: Like President Reagan, we also respect nonaligned principles when properly conducted and we believe that the U.S. Administration is a full participant in the Middle East peace process and that it has the same duties and responsibilities as any other party to the Middle East conflict.

### AL-AKHBAR Applauds Recent Shultz Statement

*NC260734 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial entitled "We Welcome the Participation of All Parties in Solving the Middle East Problem," *AL-AKHBAR* says: Let us agree that the Middle East has become a place for violence and conflict. Let us also agree, the paper adds, that there has been a superpower interest in the region since the Soviet Union gained a foothold there in 1954. Therefore, all parties should take part in finding a Middle East settlement. Otherwise, the region's troubles will remain unsolved, or possibly deteriorate.

This is why, the paper says, Egypt welcomes the U.S. stand expressed by Secretary of State George Shultz 2 days ago. In the first such statement in a long time, Shultz pointed out that the United States will welcome any constructive role by the Soviet Union in solving the Middle East crisis.

*AL-AKHBAR* says: We agree with the U.S. President that what happened during the past 11 years — since the October 1973 war — proves that a lot can be done through negotiations. The cornerstone for such negotiations, the paper adds, is UN Security Council Resolution 242. However, the paper says, we expect the U.S. policies, under Reagan or his successor, to adapt to new developments in the area and to adhere to nonaligned principles — the principles extolled by Reagan — in its dealings with Israel and its Arab neighbors, particularly the Palestinians.

*AL-AKHBAR* expresses its belief that Israel will follow the U.S. example in welcoming a Soviet role. Israel was opposed to such a role, the paper says, because of U.S. opposition to it.

The paper adds that Egypt in particular and the Arab countries in general welcome this U.S. stand. Egypt sincerely wants to see this persistent problem solved and it believes, the paper says, that a solution endorsed by all the parties concerned, including the Soviet Union and the United States, is the only way to settle this problem permanently.

### Permits No Longer Needed To Visit Sinai

*NC251118 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Cairo, 25 Sep (MENA) — At his meeting with the ministers today, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak issued instructions according to which all permits to visit southern Sinai shall be canceled as of tomorrow, Wednesday, and that all citizens and tourists shall be able to visit the area without any permits, to encourage tourism in Sinai. Reporting this, Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif said that effective tomorrow, every Egyptian citizen and tourist will be able to visit Sinai at any time without having to obtain a series of permits from the various security organs.

## King Husayn Phones President Saddam Husayn

*JN251838 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Sep (INA) — This evening, President Saddam Husayn received a phone call from King Husayn of Jordan.

President Saddam Husayn and King Husayn exchanged congratulations on the occasion of the new Islamic year. During the call, King Husayn wished President Saddam continued good health and happiness as well as progress and prosperity for the Iraqi people.

President Saddam Husayn thanked King Husayn and wished him and the Jordanian Government and people good will and strength.

## Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz Holds Talks at UN

### Meets Spanish, Soviet Ministers

*JN251519 Baghdad INA in English 1454 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] United Nations, Sep 25, INA — Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, met here today with Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran.

The meeting dealt with bilateral relations and developments of the Iranian aggression against Iraq. They also discussed topics on the agenda of the current U.N. General Assembly session.

Mr. 'Aziz also met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. They discussed developing bilateral [relations] between the two friendly countries and the current situation in the region and matters relating to the Iranian aggression against Iraq.

Mr. 'Aziz explained Iraq's complete readiness to defend its sovereignty and crush any aggression perpetrated by the Iranian regime. Furthermore, he expressed Iraq's ever-readiness for a just and honorable peaceful solution, guaranteeing the rights and legitimate interests of both parties.

### Confers With Gromyko

*JN251535 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] New York — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Andrey Gromyko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, in New York today.

The Soviet news agency TASS said that during the meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides discussed Iraqi-Soviet relations and the means of developing these relations in the various fields for the good of the two countries. The agency added that they also discussed the subject of the Iraqi-Iranian war. The Soviet foreign minister called for an immediate end to this war and for solving the conflict peacefully.

The two sides also exchanged viewpoints on the Middle East question and the importance of achieving a peaceful and just settlement in the region, in addition to topics listed on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly's session.

### Continues UN Contacts

*JN260842 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] United Nations, 26 Sep (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here today with Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations. The two sides discussed the friendly relations between the two countries and exchanged viewpoints on the topics listed on the current UN General Assembly session agenda.

Tariq 'Aziz also met with Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu. The two sides discussed their developed bilateral relations, issues of mutual interest, and some items listed on the agenda of the UN General Assembly session.

Tariq 'Aziz also met with Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama. They discussed bilateral relations in light of the Portuguese foreign minister's visit to Iraq this year. They also reviewed the most important current developments in the region. Tariq 'Aziz briefed the Portuguese minister on the latest developments of the war the Iranian regime is waging against Iraq.

Tariq 'Aziz also met with Abdul Carder Shahul Hameed, Sri Lankan foreign minister, and discussed with him developments in the war Iran is waging against Iraq. Tariq 'Aziz will deliver a speech on behalf of Iraq at the UN General Assembly session on Friday morning.

## Communique on 24-25 Sep War Activities

*JN251619 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Communique No 1,599 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 25 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In defense of great Iraq and its right to sovereignty, dignity, and independence, the brave sons of our Armed Forces are continuing their successful activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the spiteful Khomeyniite enemy. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units fired on several enemy vehicles and positions opposite our positions in the northern sector of the operational theater, killing three, wounding others, and destroying one vehicle.

2. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units pounded enemy positions and troop concentrations in the central sector of the operational theater, destroying two personnel positions and killing their occupants, damaging one vehicle, and detonating one hardware stockpile.

3. One of our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the Maysan sector, killing or wounding several troops and destroying one infantry position.

4. One observation post and one weapon emplacement were destroyed and large fires were started in several enemy positions in the operational area east of Basra.

5. New groups of military and civilian Iranians, fleeing the oppression and tyranny of the criminal rulers of Qom and Tehran, sought refuge with our forward units in the northern and central sectors of the operational theater. These included some of the Khomeyni guards. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 September 1984

**Iranians Welcomed To Visit Holy Shrines**
*JN251807 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Sep (INA) — Iraq has expressed its readiness to receive Iranians wishing to visit the holy shrines as of tomorrow, the first of Muharram, and until the end of the month.

In a statement to this effect broadcast here tonight, an RCC spokesman said that Iraq will provide all the necessary facilities for the visitors and treat them as guests.

He added that Iraq is also ready to receive the Iranians wishing to visit the holy shrines during the first 10 days of every month all year round.

The RCC spokesman indicated that all Iraq Embassies and institutions abroad have been instructed to provide all the Iranians contacting them for this purpose with all facilities. The spokesman said that this decision stems from Iraq's humanitarian stands and its adherence to the principles of Islam and on the occasion of the new Hegira year, despite the Iranian regime's persistence with its aggression against Iraq.

The spokesman called on the Islamic world and the international community to assume their responsibilities by pressuring the suspect rulers of Tehran into halting their hostile war against Iraq — a war that has entered its 5th year.

**Diplomatic Relations With Egypt Restored 25 Sep**
*JN251820 Amman Television Service in Arabic*
*1800 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] In its session this evening under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, the Council of Ministers decided to restore political and diplomatic relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt as of today, 25 September 1984. The Foreign Ministry issued the following statement:

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which has followed the stands of Arab Egypt under the leadership of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak toward the Arab nation's causes, and out of its appreciation for the cohesion of Arab Egypt — leadership and people — with the struggle of the Arab people in Palestine, Iraq, and Lebanon, and so that the transient alienation will not turn into a permanent fact to be exploited solely by our enemy, has decided to restore political and diplomatic relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt as of today, 25 September 1984.

**Husayn Calls Mubarak**
*JN252020 Amman Television Service in English*
*2000 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Jordan has decided to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt as from today. A decision to this effect was taken by the government during its meeting today under Prime Minister Mr Ahmad 'Ubaydat.

A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry said that in appreciation of Egypt's attitudes towards Arab issues under the leadership of President Husni Mubarak and in order not to turn the break with Egypt into a permanent rift that could be exploited by the enemy, Jordan has decided to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt as from today.

A royal decree was later issued approving the Cabinet's decision to restore diplomatic and political relations with Egypt.

His majesty the king made a phone conversation with the Egyptian President Husani Mubarak, during which the two leaders exchanged congratulations on the occasion of the new hegira year. His majesty the king also informed President Mubarak on Jordan's decision to restore relations with Egypt.

**Dailies on Restoration of Ties**
*JN260712 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0500 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Restoration of Relations With Egypt Is a Reaffirmation of Egypt's Pan-Arab Role," *SAWT AL-SHA'B* says: Jordan's brave decision to restore diplomatic relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt in light of the changes in its political stands during the era of President Husni Mubarak was inevitable, regardless of how late this step may be. Despite all that has happened and the Camp David accords and their serious consequences on the Arab cause, Egypt has never lost its position as a major force in the Arab arena. Time has proved that Egypt's temporary absence from the Arab nation brought only destruction, fragmentation, and political confusion to the Arab arena. This absence also put the pan-Arab cause at the mercy of those who risk the Arab nation's destinies and causes.

*SAWT AL-SHA'B* adds: President Husni Mubarak has stopped the normalization process with Israel and cooled his country's relations with it. He has also rearranged priorities regarding political action so that the Palestine question has regained its wide international framework away from the Israeli blackmail against Egypt during Al-Sadat's era. The Jordanian statement on the restoration of political relations with Egypt explained that Egypt's temporary alienation from the Arab nation must not be exploited to isolate Egypt from the Arabs, because that is a major Israeli objective.

*SAWT AL-SHA'B* continues: The Arab nation's rallying around Egypt can encourage Egypt to resume its position in the Arab world, redress the policies of Al-Sadat's era, and exploit Egypt's historic role in serving pan-Arab issues. Normal relations were restored between Egypt and most of the Arab states in all fields long ago. Thus, the Egyptian people's relations with their Arab nation have continued since that time. Egypt's current stands toward the Gulf war, its support for Iraq, its stands toward the Lebanese war, and its agreement to return the Palestine question to the United Nations within the framework of an international conference make the continued boycott of Egypt a loss to the Arab nation.

*SAWT AL-SHA'B* stresses: We must, by all means, seek to restore Egypt to Arab action. Egypt's absence has harmed Egypt and the Arab nation. Political confusion, polarization, and the deterioration of the Arab situation stand witness to Egypt's role in creating balance in the Arab arena. Regardless of the reservations on the consequences of Al-Sadat's era and the political agreements that were signed during his era, Egypt's return to the Arab fold and preventing the nation's enemies from exploiting Egypt's alienation in the interest of the Zionist plan in the Arab region can put matters on the right course.

Concluding, *SAWT AL-SHA'B* says: President Husni Mubarak began his return to the Arab nation patiently, wisely, and sincerely. Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt is an attempt to meet Egypt halfway and a step in the interest of the Arab nation, to which Egypt still represents the major factor in calculations of political action and military confrontation.

Under the headline "On the Right Course," *AL-DUSTUR* says: The decision which the government adopted yesterday regarding the restoration of diplomatic and political relations with fraternal Egypt is an important development in the course of the relations prevailing in the Arab political arena, and an action that can be compared with great political events. This decision is based on the wisdom, far-sightedness, and ethical courage that have always characterized Jordan's stands and its steps in the field of pan-Arab action.

*AL-DUSTUR* adds: The pioneering stand by Jordan and its political leadership gains special significance in light of the Arab nation's current circumstances and the numerous challenges to this region, where paralysis has dominated joint Arab action, disruption is deep in all aspects of Arab political life, and retreat is comprehensive on the pan-Arab level, without any visible ray of hope of changing this situation should internal Arab relations continue as they are.

*AL-DUSTUR* says: This is why Jordan's step expresses a serious pan-Arab will to correct part of the disruption that everyone is aware of without making any attempt to redress this disruption. This step also represents a sincere desire to reform the pan-Arab stand in a manner that responds to this nation's interests and the aspiration of its sons to a better Arab future and a pan-Arab future that is more cohesive and capable of confronting challenges. When Jordan restores normal relations with fraternal Egypt following all the changes made by President Husni Mubarak's leadership in Egypt's pan-Arab policies and stands, it is promoting these changes and deepening Egypt's adherence to its normal environment in which, despite the estrangement, it has continued to be the basic force and major supporter.

*AL-DUSTUR* continues: By adopting this brave decision, Jordan was not only the first among its Arab brothers, but also a maker of a stand that does not lack sagacity and far-sightedness. Such a step portends positive reflections and visible, direct effects in the sphere of Arab action and internal Arab relations. This step also did not come only as an expression of the hope for an effective and pan-Arab stand, but also was based on an accurate diagnosis of Cairo's policies, a high appreciation of its stands toward the Arab nation's causes, and also a deep appreciation for the Egyptian people's and government's adherence to the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, Iraq, and Lebanon.

Concluding, *AL-DUSTUR* says: Jordan, which has restored the normal situation with the greatest Arab country and put it on the right course, has also prevented Israel from isolating great Egypt from the Arab nation. Moreover, Jordan has also drawn the features of the road which all Arabs must cross if they want to surmount their difficult stage and reach a formula that has more chances of life and survival and is more capable of assuming the responsibilities toward the challenges facing us from all directions.

**Summary of Comment on Reagan's UN Address**
*JN250858 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic*
*0500 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Reagan at the United Nations," the newspaper *SAWT AL-SHA'B* says: President Reagan devoted a large part of his address to the United Nations yesterday to the Middle East issue. The U.S. President gave the Egyptian- Israeli peace as an example of achieving peace in the region through negotiations. The U.S. President also spoke about Lebanon and its continuing crisis, the Gulf war, and the tension in the Red Sea. The UN address dealt with other international issues in the same spirit as in the past, given that this is a natural and expected thing. It also dealt with our region's issues in the same manner. In light of the fast and serious developments in the situation, this proves that U.S. political action in this region has left many things for Israel to do and relieved the United States of its responsibilities as a superpower assuming special responsibility for the UN resolutions and their destiny, and as a state that had assumed a responsibility and played a special role in the region, relinquished its responsibility and incorporated its peaceful role into the Israeli role.

*SAWT AL-SHA'B* adds: The U.S. President spoke about what he called negotiations as if negotiations, and not the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories, is the crux of the problem. In his address Reagan pointed out that his peace initiative was based on only one UN resolution. However, President Reagan did not attempt to explain to the international community the fact that Israel, whose aggression and occupation of the Arab territories constitute the crux of the problem, was the first side to voice its rejection of the initiative. Israel has rejected these negotiations and the UN resolution that calls for its withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. Despite this, the U.S. President, who also through his initiative has rejected any PLO participation in the negotiations, kept speaking about negotiations as if the Arabs are the side which hamper them.

*SAWT AL-SHA'B* concludes: The mere presence of the world's leaders at the United Nations in New York, including President Reagan, means that the world adheres to UN objectives and its role in maintaining world peace, ideals, and values. Above all, this means that the world is committed to the United Nations itself and to averting the destiny of the League of Nations. This is why domination of this institution's role or exploitation of its resolutions for tactics that would cancel these resolutions is rejected by the international community regardless of its source. Supposing this role were played by a superpower that is supposed to safeguard the United Nations, its existence, legislations, and values?

On the same subject, *AL-DUSTUR* says: U.S. President Ronald Reagan's address to the UN General Assembly contained elements that could form the features of a U.S. foreign policy that is more disinclined than inclined toward peace and to spreading an atmosphere of international detente. Politically, this is a surprise, especially since the address was made by a U.S. President whose era at the White House is characterized by the escalation of political confrontations and poisoning the tensions, the arms race, and cold war that exist in the world.

*AL-DUSTUR* adds: Undoubtedly, among those whom President Reagan has addressed are the parties to the Middle East conflict, who were informed, from the UN forum, of the U.S. President's continued commitment to his 1 September 1982 peace initiative, and of his continued strong adherence to it as being a realistic course that can be implemented. It is true to say that giving life to this initiative, which was exhausted by the Israeli rejection following its announcement, requires double the U.S. efforts and double the U.S. determination that it employed 2 years ago, especially since the prevailing circumstances in the Middle East and the loss of the U.S. credibility in the eyes of the region's peoples have complicated the issue. Although we believe that if the United States were to adopt a resolute political action

with sincere intentions, in addition to the infinite means of pressure it possesses, it could pave the way for a just and comprehensive peaceful initiative — our long and bitter experience with it does not encourage us to wager on a horse that has lost many times and has failed several and repeated tests.

*AL-DUSTUR* concludes: While viewing the U.S. President's address to the United Nations as a U.S. foreign policy with new features, we will wait for these words to be translated into deeds in order to know whether President Reagan's address was a ceremonial one and a propaganda ploy in a hot election campaign, or whether it actually represents a new course of the U.S. policy and its universal stands.

### JORDAN TIMES Editorial

*JN260742 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 26 Sep 84 p 4*

[Editorial: "Where's the Wolf, Ron?"]

[Text] We are not surprised by the statement by United States President Ronald Reagan before the United Nations General Assembly that he is still as firmly committed to his September 1982 Middle East peace initiative as he was on the day he announced it. For the history of the past two years indicates without much doubt that when he first announced his initiative, Mr Reagan was not very committed to it at all. Not in deeds, at least.

The Reagan initiative is not so much an initiative as it is a position. It was clearly launched as a statement of positions the United States would support in any future Middle East peace talks. The lack of American follow-up on the matter doomed the Reagan initiative from the start. It has maintained American policy in the Middle East, as the clear-minded American newspaper columnist Anthony Lewis said a few days ago, as "promises without performance."

We in Jordan studied the Reagan initiative with great interest. We said then and maintain now that it includes elements of substantive importance. It contained novel clarity on some points that the Americans had always preferred to remain vague on, such as the prospects for the return of the occupied West Bank and Gaza to Arab sovereignty. It also contained elements that we did not accept. But on the whole, it was a step forward; and in the context of recent American history in the Middle East, a step forward is significant development that should be welcomed, and promoted.

But there is an enormous difference between saying nice things on paper and translating them into deeds on the ground. The Reagan administration (like the Arabs with the Fes Plan, one has to admit honestly) prefers to rely on the enlightenment of its words, rather than work hard and take risks to translate words into meaningful deeds.

It will take considerably more than Mr Reagan's reiteration of his commitment to his September 1982 initiative to get anybody in the area interested in moving again on the road towards a peaceful settlement. Mr Reagan and the American Government has cried wolf so many times before that they no longer have a serious audience in the area. Which is too bad for those of us who live in the area, because it means the likelihood of perpetuating the no war and no peace situation, with all the violence and disintegration that come with it.

Mr Reagan should put his money where his mouth is.

### Editorial on Shultz' 'New Initiative' Statement

*JN250918 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 25 Sep 84 p 4*

[Editorial: "Prove Us Wrong George"]

[Text] United States Secretary of State George Shultz said on Sunday the United States is prepared to launch a new diplomatic initiatiive in the Middle East and would welcome a constructive Soviet role.

If America can play a constructive role in the Middle East, then let it do so, by all means. The history of the past several decades suggests, however, that American claims of wanting to play the role of the mediator are either the naive dreams of child-like mentalities, or the more devious strategy of an expedient superpower who keeps pumping money and arms into Israel, and talk and abuse into the Arab states.

Mr Shultz should not be surprised if some Arab states reply to his new inclination to mediate with a polite "thanks, but no thanks." If the United States wants to launch anything in the area, it should start by launching its ships on a course away from the Lebanese coast and back to Virginia. It should also launch a self-analysis campaign to determine whether it has any credible basis upon which to initiate a new mediation effort. We think not.

Mr Shultz is rather awkward and undignified in his cheap swipe at the Soviets. He wants them to be constructive? Why doesn't he sit down with them and plan to reconvene the Geneva talks on the Middle East, or launch an international peace conference, as the Arabs and the Soviets have proposed?

The Soviets may not be a model of the kind of society we aspire to, but their positions on the Arab-Israeli conflict have been consistently fair. They have, essentially, reflected the Arab consensus of the past decade or so, which envisages peace with Israel based on mutual rights of national self-determination, sovereignty and security for Israel, the Palestinians and the other Arab states.

If Mr Shultz has problems with the Soviets because of the rising global ideological struggle, he is supposed to be intelligent and dispassionate enough to separate global from regional issues. He should recognize that a Soviet role in a Middle Eastern peace accord is crucial, and should be welcomed, not obstructed.

To hear Mr Shultz reviving up his mediatory engines once again makes us want to run and hide, to get out of the way of the inevitable destruction that follows such American drives. We wish he would prove us wrong.

**Richard Murphy Arrives for Talks in Amman**
*JN261008 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, arrived in Amman this morning on a short visit to Jordan during which he will meet with His Majesty King Husayn and ranking officials for a discussion on the latest developments in the region. Murphy's visit is part of a tour of several countries in the region.

**Al-Masri Confers With Shultz, Cheysson, Others**
*JN251711 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has reviewed with French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson the role that the European countries can play to encourage the idea of convening an international conference for bringing about peace in the Middle East. Within the framework of his contacts with the foreign ministers of a number of countries participating in the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, Al-Masri yesterday acquainted the French minister with Jordan's position supporting the international conference — the only way to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region. Al-Masri stressed the prominent role that France can play to influence the EC to support the call for convening the conference.

Al-Masri also met with the Indian foreign minister for talks on ways to promote cooperation and coordination between the nonaligned countries as well as on issues on the General Assembly's agenda and the Palestine question. The talks also dealt with the Iraqi-Iranian war and ways to end it peacefully as well as with the nonaligned countries' role in this problem. He also met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and explained to him Jordan's firm position toward achieving peace in the Middle East on the basis of Security Council Resolution No 242 and its support for convening an international conference for peace.

During his meeting with the Chilean foreign minister, Al-Masri reviewed bilateral relations, ways to promote them, and issues of common interest on the General Assembly's agenda. He also met with the Netherlands foreign minister and discussed with him Europe's important role in finding a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem, as well as the importance of this peace to world peace in general and its positive effects on Europe in particular.

**Minister Al-Nabulsi Leaves for PRC 25 Sep**
*JN251450 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Amman, 25 Sep (PETRA) — Hamdallah al-Nabulsi, municipal, rural, and environmental minister, left Amman for the PRC today at an official invitation from the PRC Government. During the 2-week visit, Al-Nabulsi will hold talks with officials in the construction field, on projects implemented by the PRC companies in Jordan, and on expanding cooperation between the two countries in the construction field.

**Parliamentary Delegation Returns From USSR**
*JN251612 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Amman, 25 Sep (PETRA) — The Jordanian parliamentary delegation headed by Ahmad al-Tarawinah, member of the Senate, returned to Amman today after a 1-week visit to the USSR.

In a statement to PETRA, Al-Tarawinah said that the delegation held meetings with a number of Soviet parliamentarians and officials on bilateral relations and pressing international issues.

Al-Tarawinah said: During the talks, the Soviet side pointed out the Soviet initiative aimed at achieving peace, removing international tension. and developing cooperation in the service of mutual interests and justice among peoples.

Al-Tarawinah expressed appreciation for the Soviet policy aimed at reinforcing peace and security in the world at a time when Israel is endangering this peace by its continuing aggression, occupation of Arab territories, and reaching a strategic cooperation agreement with the United States that will lead to doubling the dangers. The sole way to solve the Middle East issues, particularly the Palestinian cause, is a just, comprehensive settlement with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO. He said that an international conference on the Middle East can be a real tool to reach a settlement.

Al-Tarawinah praised the Soviet suggestions on reaching a Middle East settlement that were announced last July and which were strongly supported by Jordan and the Arab countries.

Concluding his statement, Al-Tarawinah praised the agreement reached with the Soviet side, which includes more cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Jordanian Parliament in all spheres.

The delegation consisted of 'Ali Hasan 'Awdah, member of the Senate; Representatives 'Abd al-Baqi Jammu and Khalid al-Fayyad; and Senate Assistant Secretary General Muhammad 'Ali Dhiyab.

The Soviet ambassador in Amman received the delegation.

**Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Amman 26 Sep**
*JN260608 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman early this morning on a visit to Jordan. He will hold talks with senior Jordanian officials.

He was received at the airport by Shawkat Mahmud, minister of occupied territories affairs; Husayn Hamami, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO representative in Jordan; and Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces.

## Daily Suggests Arab Reply to Israeli Threats

*JN251044 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 25 Sep 84 p 23*

['Abd al-Rahim 'Umar article: "The Threat and the Reply"]

[Text] The day before yesterday, Shim'on Peres repeated the old threats that his minister Ari'el Sharon used to make. He said that Jordan's purchase of Soviet arms is a threat to the security of Israel, but before that it is a threat to Jordan itself. The threat by the head of the Likud- Labor government conveys a clear message of arrogance and show of force.

However, we say in all objectivity that the Israeli threat has not affected our nerves. Israel is exhausted, and its belligerence could not have possibly stemmed from its own strength, but from the artificial strength that is injected from across the Atlantic. Moreover, we are confident in ourselves, our rights, and our ability to turn any Israeli aggression into a cemetery for the invaders.

At the same time, we turn to our brothers in Damascus and say: Is it not time we awakened to the common enemy and prepared ourselves even if we have to respect our pan-Arab affiliation and culture? Is it not time we aimed our rifles at the enemy's chest and pooled our resources for this confrontation?

The two Arab military forces still confronting the Israeli enemy are the Syrian Arab Army and its brother the Jordanian Arab Army. It is inconceivable to allow Arab differences to dominate Syrian-Jordanian relations or to give Israel the opportunity to threaten Jordan and Syria whenever it likes.

Strenghtening the confrontation line that once extended from Sidon to Qaba and turning this line into a string of impregnable fortifications is the reply to Peres' statements. It is also the adquate means to upset all Israel's balances and make the withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories an Israeli demand just as it is an Arab demand. Israel's present conditions encourage such a move which, unfortunately, is still barred by our differences.

A friend asked me yesterday: What would happen if the half million Iranian soldiers now facing Basra and the Iraqi forces in the opposite side of the border had marched to Jerusalem? What would Israel's position be? I replied: Such a historic event will be possible only when the Muslim Iranian leadership makes its first priority the liberation of Jerusalem, not the occupation of Basra. My friend remained silent for a while then said: The same can be said about Arab and Palestinian infighting. The homeland and Jerusalem are almost forgotten.

### Al-Jumayyil Receives Al-Asad Message, Support

*NC260700 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] Lebanese presidential adviser Michel Samahah and Army Intelligence chief Colonel Simon Qassis have returned from Damascus with a reply message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad after conveying to him a message from President al-Jumayyil and briefing him on the Bikfayya ministerial conclaves. They also held consultations on current issues. President al-Asad expressed his agreement and willingness to assist in supporting the president and the regime in their current efforts to deal with the situation. Qassis and Samahah also met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The talks were described as very good and most positive.

Ministers Nabih Birri and Junblatt had talks with Khaddam on 24 September on the latest Lebanese developments. Junblatt said that the talks dealt with the subject of increasing the number of Lebanese deputies to 140. They also evaluated the discussions at the ministerial conclaves.

Sources close to Ministers Birri and Junblatt said that they had briefed Khaddam on the outcome of the ministerial conclaves and the differences arising over the question of increasing the number of deputies. They also briefed Khaddam on the military escalation in the mountain and Iqlim al-Kharrub recently.

Prime Minister Karami yesterday received former Minister Marwan Hamadah and Akram Shuhayyib who briefed him on the results of Ministers Birri and Junblatt's talks in Damascus. They conveyed to him a message from Minister Junblatt relating to the latest military escalation in the mountain and Iqlim al-Kharrub, asking that observers remain in the mountain area for fear of a security setback. Karami also conferred with Minister Dr Salim al-Huss on the latest developments.

The talks held in Damascus yesterday were focused on drawing closer the views regarding the subjects under discussion at the ministerial conclaves. Vice President Khaddam affirmed that Syria will continue to support the Lebanese parties in bringing about national accord and said that Syria will seek to consolidate stability and security in Lebanon and to close ranks to confront the occupation and to liberate — without imposing any conditions — and restore Lebanon as a sovereign, independent, free, and democratic state.

In light of this absolute Syrian support, the ministerial conclaves will continue amid clear optimism and relaxation. The Lebanese have a great hope. They must exploit this opportunity to present evidence of the success of these conclaves in fulfillment of the Lebanese interest and build the Lebanon of the future.

### Junblatt on U.S. Embassy Explosion, Other Issues

*NC260549 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt has said in a press interview that the future of Lebanon was buried by the preparatory committees on constitutional reform. Replying to a question, he said that he will not meet with the Lebanese forces, thus rejecting that the number of Maronite deputies be increased more than other [sects].

Junblatt stressed that he supports the opening of the Sawfar-Damascus road at any time but on his conditions. He said: We will open it on the border point, but not anywhere else.

Regarding the incident at the U.S. Embassy in 'Awkar, he said: The United States must realize that nothing will protect its embassy, regardless of the precautions it takes, if it continues in its present policy. He warned the French that they should not arm the Lebanese Army, otherwise this policy will rebound on them.

Junblatt said that Syria is exerting all efforts to reach a just settlement in Lebanon and, God willing, we will achieve this, even though it is not easy to end a 10-year war between incompatible political leaders in 5 days or in 1 year.

### Clear Defense Policy Needed

*NC260715 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] In a press interview published in *AL-ANWAR* today, Minister Walid Junblatt said: We are for Lebanon's unity and for the Army's unity which is achieved through reforming the military establishment and through defining a clear defense policy, which will specify who our enemies are and who our friends are. Such a policy will specify Israel as the main enemy and the Arabs as friends led by Syria. The deployment of the Army in just guarding the border does not represent a clear defense policy.

Junblatt added: I will exert efforts to reach a solution. It is my duty to raise hopes and, God willing, the results will be good.

### Junblatt on Need To Keep Observers in Mountain

*NC251314 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism, today sent a message to the prime minister through former Minister Marwan Hamadah. The message deals with the security situation. In his message, Junblatt stressed the need to keep the observers in the mountain until the security plan is implemented in order to avoid any setbacks.

### Minister Skaf on Ministerial Conclaves, Media

*NC260645 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] Information Minister Joseph Skaf has stressed that the government is not amusing itself with the ministerial conclaves and said: We have taken a long stride in our work. At Wednesday's session we will conclude the subject of increasing the number of deputies and their distribution among the communities. The number of deputies cannot be specified now.

Minister Skaf said that the committees which have been set up will draft their action program and if they encounter some obstacles they can consult with us to overcome such obstacles.

The first thing these committees will do is to elect their chairman and secretary.

Minister Skaf said that the media question requires a political decision. This is lacking so far.

He said: In brief, I say let them close down the private radios after which all problems will end.

### VOL Reports Plan To Attack W. European Embassy

*NC261141 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] Security sources have received information that some parties are preparing a booby-trapped car in the western area [of Beirut] to be exploded at one of the Western European embassies, like what occurred recently at the U.S. Embassy in 'Awkar.

Protection of the concerned embassy was intensified in light of this information.

### Islamic Leaders Meet; Mufti Leaves for Moscow

*NC261138 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] An Islamic meeting was held in the mufti's office at 1100 today under the chairmanship of the mufti of the Republic, Shaykh Hasan Khalid.

The meeting was attended by Rashid al-Sulh, Deputies Jamil Kibbi, Nazim al-Qadiri, Hasan al-Rifa'i, Zahir al-Khatib, former Ministers Malik Salam, Muhammad Qni'u, Amin al-Bizri, and Director General of Al-Ifta' affairs Husayn al-Quwwatli. The meeting ended at 1200.

Mufti Khalid, accompanied by Shaykh Khalil al-Mays and Al-Qadi Nasir al-Salih, then left for the airport to depart for Moscow.

A responsible source in the mufti's office has said that during their meeting the Islamic leaders discussed the current situation in areas under the Israeli representative's control.

The conferees denounced the Suhmur massacre and the explosive situation in Iqlim al-Kharrub. The conferees also reviewed the Bikfayya ministerial conclaves' results and the security plan in Tripoli.

They decided to maintain their meetings during Mufti Khalid's absence in Moscow.

### Sniper Fire Directed at Mountain Towns 25 Sep

*NC251408 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Sniper fire was directed from Junblatt gunmen's positions in Al-Shuwayfat toward Kafr Shima this afternoon. Sniper fire was also directed from Al-Ma'rufiyah toward Bsaba. Bursts of sniper fire were directed at observers' and disengagement forces' positions in Qal'at al-Hisn. A mortar shell also fell in the area.

### Lebanese Forces Open Gunfire on Mountain Areas

*NC261150 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] At 1415 today, the Lebanese forces suddenly opened machine gun fire from Kafr Shima on Al-Shuwayfat, from Bsaba on Al-Ma'rufiya, and from Suq al-Gharb on 'Aytat.

### Resistance Men Attack Israeli Patrol 25 Sep

*NC251144 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] National resistance forces carried out an operation against occupation forces in the Tyre region today, resulting in the killing or wounding of five Israeli soldiers. At dawn, resistance forces attacked an Israeli patrol in the Al-Buss area, at the approaches to the town of Tyre, with rockets and machine guns, putting one vehicle out of action.

When motorized Israeli reinforcements arrived at the scene of the incident, they were surprised by another attack by the resistance forces in which rockets and machine guns were used. The occupation forces used military helicopters to transport the wounded. They also sealed off the area and cut the main and secondary roads.

### Lahd Militia Post Attacked With Rockets

*NC260936 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] Lebanese national resistance fighters attacked with rocket fire a Lahd militia concentration post in Kafr Fila in Al-Nabatiyah district at dawn today. Eyewitnesses said that direct hits were scored, but the number of casualties is unknown because the area was sealed off. Subsequently flares were used in searching the area. Israeli radio admitted the attack and said that another attack with rocket fire was carried out against a Lahd militia post near 'Arab Salim township.

Meanwhile, security reports said that Israeli occupation forces will close the Batir-Jazzin crossing point in both directions from noon today until noon 30 September.

## SANA Reports Jordan's Restoring Relations With Egypt

*JN251923 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Amman, 25 Sep (SANA) — Jordan has decided to restore political and diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime as of today. Jordanian television said tonight that the Jordanian Council of Ministers decided to restore relations with the Egyptian regime in view of what it termed President Husni Mubarak's stand toward developments in the Arab region.

The Jordanian Foreign Ministry issued a statement confirming the restoration of diplomatic and political relations with the Egyptian regime following bilateral normalization of relations in the economic and trade fields.

### Official Condemns Jordan Decision

*JN252041 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2020 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] An official spokesman has stated the following: The Jordanian Government has decided to restore relations with the Egyptian regime after these relations were severed in accordance with the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference following the Egyptian Government's signing of the two Camp David accords.

By this decision, the Jordanian Government blatantly violates the resolutions adopted by the Arab summit conferences, a matter which would increase the complication and seriousness of the Arab situation. Moreover, this decision reveals the next role the Jordanian regime is preparing to play following the formation of the new Israeli Government and after the U.S. presidential election.

The Syrian Government, while drawing the attention of Arab public opinion to the seriousness of this decision and its implications, is in the process of studying ways to confront this new situation.

### Press Scores Relations Resumption

*JN260732 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Jordanian Regime's Decision Is the Precursor of a Big Conspiratorial Act," *AL-BA'TH* says: The Jordanian regime's decision is a violation of and a painful blow to the Arab summits and their resolutions, specifically the Baghdad and Tunis summits.

The Jordanian decision also came in wake of a series of official maneuvering stands that were not based on sound foundations. Everyone remembers how the Jordanian king launched statements hostile to U.S. policy before the Israeli elections. At that time, we warned that all these statements were merely a maneuver or the precursor for a big conspiratorial act that would be directed against the Arabs' fateful cause, the Palestinian cause.

The way was paved for this decision through the many meetings which took place between the Amman and Cairo regimes. A few days ago, King Husayn himself stated that his relations and contacts with the Egyptian regime had never been suspended. This treasonous Jordanian step took place after Peres assumed power in Israel and shortly before the U.S. election. This confirms that all that has taken place was carried out under special arrangement between Washington and Tel Aviv and some Arab parties, such as Yasir 'Arafat, the Jordanian and Iraqi regimes, Morocco, and Egypt. The Jordanian decision, which will cause a new rift in the Arabs' state of affairs, exposes the true nature of the Jordanian regime and its conspiratorial role against the Palestinian cause since 1948.

This Jordanian decision has come to substantiate Syria's sound analysis that the Zionist-U.S. invasion of Lebanon in 1982 was within the framework of a specific program in which 'Arafat and the Jordanian regime participated. The 'Arafat-Husayn meeting immediately after the invasion was only the culmination of this program, which has specific objectives.

*AL-THAWRAH* says that the Jordanian regime will be the spearhead with which blows will be dealt to the Arab nation and the Arab masses' struggle. *AL-THAWRAH* says that this new situation dictates a firm Arab move to confront the perils of the Jordanian regime's step and foil its results. This can be achieved by adopting deterrent measures against the Jordanian regime and by implementing Arab boycott regulations against it, because it has deviated from Arab consensus and violated Arab summit resolutions. These measures will deter the conspirators and immunize the pan-Arab cause against the conspiracy and its perils.

The Jordanian regime is making a mistake if it believes that it has thus paid the bill that would qualify it to become the one to impose a U.S. settlement in the region. The Arab masses will decisively confront this conspiracy in defense of their cause and struggle. Syria will also not permit Camp David to reach its broders and will not allow Jordan to become a base for espionage and aggression against it and the Arab nation. Syria is studying the means to confront this new situation.

Under the headline "The Conspirators Will Not Succeed," *TISHRIN* says: The Jordanian regime's decision to resume relations with the Egyptian regime has not come as a surprise, given that it is within the framework of contacts and consultations between the leaders of the two regimes and also within the framework of coordination among Mubarak, Husayn, 'Arafat, and Saddam. The gravity of the decision lies in its timing and objectives. While Syria, in cooperation with sincere Arab brothers, has been working relentlessly to secure the requisites of a minimum of militant solidarity to confront the threats posed by the hostile U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance, this decision complicates the Arab state of affairs and aborts the important achievements that the Arabs have scored in Lebanon, represented in the liberation of Lebanon from U.S.-Zionist tutelage and putting it back on the road to accord and reconciliation. The abrogation of the 17 May agreement was a harbinger of the defeat of all capitulatory solutions which Washington and Tel Aviv seek to impose on the Arab nation by force. This Jordanian decision is a blatant attempt to revive the Camp David accords,

which were rejected by our masses throughout the Arab homeland.

*TISHRIN* adds: The Camp David parties are preparing a double crime — a crime against our masses in Arab Egypt, who reject peace with Israel, and another crime against our Palestinian and Jordanian people. The Jordanian Government's decision seeks to encourage the Egyptian regime in pursuing its disgraceful involvement with Israel. It also means the beginning of the implementation of a clear-cut scheme that will definitely liquidate the Palestinian cause and shackle our Jordanian people with the chains of an eventual peace with the enemy in which 'Arafat and his deviationist clique will participate.

The new situation is grave, but the Arab nation possesses potentials and popular resources which will enable it to deal with this situation and foil the conspiracies of those who have deviated from the nation's will and its summit resolutions. Syria possesses the means to turn the tables on the conspirators.

### Damascus Comments on U.S. Hostility to Arabs

*JN251412 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Station commentary]

[Text] It appears that every diplomatic move by the United States is accompanied by a military move. President Reagan's administration deliberately issues threats faster than it makes its diplomatic moves. This is proven and confirmed by the political and military maneuvers in the Mediterranean and the seas surrounding the Arab world. Regrettably, the United States acts according to the catastrophes afflicting the Americans, a result of Washington's impotent policy and continuous bias toward aggression and aggressors. The United States knows that the Middle East is a powderkeg that can only be defused by a lasting and just peace. This has been rejected by Washington's political march for the past 30 years or more. We do not believe that the U.S. Administration is ignorant of the constituents of peace. However, the U.S. Administration has turned itself into a tool in the Zionist hand to implement the Israeli decision before discussing the results and the reactions of the victim of aggression, namely the Arabs.

In his statements, Richard Murphy did not conceal that the United States participated in the invasion of Lebanon because it supported the expulsion of the Palestinian fighters from the south and Beirut, and that U.S. participation will continue as long as Syrian soldiers remain in Lebanon. Thus, the United States does not consider that the task of invading Lebanon has been accomplished. Moreover, it does not consider ending the U.S. partnership in this invasion as long as Israel has not achieved what it sought to achieve and as long as the United States has not subjugated Syria and imposed its hostile imperialist will on it.

When the United States threatened the United Nations if it denounced Israel's hostile actions, threats against the Arabs escalated in Washington and many voices called for taking revenge on the Lebanese people because these people call for regaining their occupied land in the south and abide by the international resolutions that call for their just rights and denounce the Zionist occupation. The United States further encroached on the Arab rights and the Arab nation when it formed its strategic alliance with Israel as an indispensable issue to entrench the Zionist occupation of the occupied Arab territories, and when it considered this alliance a legitimate policy to exhaust the Arabs and consequently to force them to recognize Israel's occupation of the Arab territories and to accept the continuous aggression against the Arab world. The United States has ignored all the international charters that it has signed, through its supplying Israel with all the means of support and strength, and has turned them into rockets to kill Arab children, destroy their houses, and burn their farms and villages. And now, when the United States has moved its fleets into the Mediterranean and placed its forces on a state of alert from Colorado to Sinai, nothing is left to say except that U.S. hostility toward the Arabs matches the Zionist hostility, if not more. The United States believes that its diplomatic moves, accompanied by its military moves, will subjugate Syria's pan-Arab weight to blackmail. This U.S. belief is based on Arab fragmentations and those rulers who have detached themselves from their Arab identity, imagining that the deviationists and defeatists can entrench the U.S. diplomacy and isolate Syria from the Arab masses. However, what the Untied States realizes and ignores at the same time is that it is Syria, with its militant stands based on its strong pan-Arab ideology, that besieges the defeatists and capitulationists through its sincere concern about Arab right and destiny, and its firm and principled stands toward a just peace and its constituents, regardless of the aggressors' weight and the parties allied against the Arab decision.

### Damascus on Reagan's General Assembly Speech

*JN251510 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1150 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[From "On the Events" program]

[Text] Two days ago, U.S. President Reagan met with the heads of delegations participating in the 39th UN General Assembly session. Reagan received, among others, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. The talks dealt with bilateral relations.

In light of what Reagan has sensed or understood, assisted by his aides, about the atmosphere prevailing over the meeting with Gromyko, the U.S. President delivered a speech at the UN General Assembly yesterday in which he called for holding meetings between the two countries to deal with issues that have a direct bearing on the arms race. Among the many things Reagan spoke of in his speech — described as an election speech through which Reagan sought to dissipate the fears of the U.S. citizen on the possibility of a nuclear war that would threaten 65 percent of the U.S. population with extermination — was the idea that these meetings must deal with the settlement of what he called regional crises.

In his speech, the U.S. President was marrying off three principles U.S. policy has been adopting since Nixon's era. These three principles are: realism, the carrot and the stick policy, and the principle of interdependence and correlation, which basically constitutes the definition of priorities in the U.S. policy. Perhaps

Reagan's call that these meetings are needed to deal with solving regional disputes stem from this basis. However, we must not forget that these disputes do not fall among U.S. priorities.

In his speech before the UN General Assembly, Reagan spoke little of his plan concerning the Middle East issue which was announced on 1 September 1982. In his speech, Reagan discussed the region's issues only through autonomy included in the Camp David accords. In addition to ignoring the items of his plan, especially those related to freezing settlements in the occupied territories, Reagan disavowed Palestinian rights to self-determination and to establishing their independent state.

Reagan's speech, accepted with satisfaction by the Egyptian regime's foreign minister and by representatives of capitulatory regimes in the Arab region, was a present given to Shim'on Peres' government whose policy toward the developments in the region is based on the philosophy of land without people and on the fact that if those people must exist, they must be inferior to the social standard of the enemy entity. Reagan's speech meant absolute support for establishing the settlements which he himself had described as an obstacle to establishing a just peace in the region.

We must point out that the peace plan presented by late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on 15 September 1982, as well as the new Soviet peace plan, warned that if the UN resolutions on the Middle East are not implemented, the basis on which Israel was established in 1948 will be questioned.

If the principle of correlation, on which Reagan defined priorities, is implemented, we can say that the Middle East issue, although it has effective international dimensions, cannot be subject to bargaining in accordance with Kissinger's understanding of the problem. This is because the issue, with its materialistic and political effects, represents national and pan-Arab liberation. In view of the belligerent U.S. policy in the region, the Middle East issue constitutes a real danger to peace and security in the world.

Therefore, Reagan's speech, including its priorities, is a reflection of his current domestic policy through which he is seeking a second term at the White House.

## Vice President Khaddam Addresses Party Meeting

*JN251624 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with the comrades participating in the party indoctrination course of the organizations residing in foreign countries. Khaddam reviewed the developments in the region and the stand of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Syria under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party, toward these developments. He said: Syria will always side with Lebanon and will keep on supporting it.

Khaddam talked about the important significance of abrogating the 17 May agreement. The abrogation opened the road for the Lebanese parties to achieve Lebanese national detente; estabilish grounds for security and stability in Lebanon; and close ranks to confront occupation, liberate Lebanon unconditionally, and make Lebanon an independent, free, and democratic country.

The vice president reiterated Syria's support for the Palestinian course and the Palestinian people's struggle to liberate their territory, and its concern about PLO unity and resisting deviation and bargaining. Khaddam praised the strong friendship between the party and its revolution in Syria, and the friendly USSR in reinforcing Arab strength and confronting U.S.-Zionist schemes in the region.

### Shamir Confers With Gromyko in New York

*TA260540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*0500 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] Alternate Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir last night met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko for a talk described as relevant and candid. The meeting took place at the residence of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations and lasted 90 minutes.

Our correspondent in Washington Razi Barqay reports that Shamir argued before Gromyko that the current situation in which there are no diplomatic relations between the two countries does not serve the cause of peace and also harms Moscow's own interests. Shamir also raised the problem of anti-Israeli terrorism and the situation of Soviet Jewry.

Gromyko replied that Moscow still believes that progress can be made toward an arrangement in the Middle East by means of an international conference with the participation of the superpowers, the Arab countries, Israel, and the Palestinians. Shamir replied that Israel advocates direct negotiations with the Arabs.

Last night, Israeli sources told our correspondent that Shamir had not asked to resume diplomatic relations because he believes that this should be initiated by the Soviet Union — the country that severed the ties.

Our correspondent was also told that the Soviets asked that the meeting be kept secret until it took place, but agreed to publicize it afterward. The meeting was initiated by Israel, and Gromyko's agreement to hold it came only a few hours earlier.

#### Additional Meetings Reported

*TA260723 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English*
*26 Sep 84 pp 1, 11*

[Walter Rubi report from New York]

[Excerpt] Shamir expressed satisfaction with the results of meetings yesterday morning with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran. Shamir characterized his discussion with Cheysson as part of the "permanent dialogue between Israel and France" and said he believes that "bilateral relations are progressing." Shamir said he and Cheysson also discussed President Francois Mitterrand's coming trip to Damascus, but did not say what points had been touched upon.

Shamir said he discussed with Moran when Spain intends to recognize Israel. He said he noted to Moran that Spain intends to join the European Common Market, and that all the Common Market nations have diplomatic relations with Israel. Shamir said that Moran assured him that such Spanish recognition will come, but he said he was not authorized to say when.

Asked whether he was worried by President Reagan's renewed commitment to the "Reagan plan," Shamir noted that Reagan had never abandoned it, so his mention of it Monday in a UN address "does not represent a new element."

Asked whether in light of statements by Prime Minister Peres that the Reagan plan has "positive elements" the new Israeli government could be said to be as opposed to the U.S. plan as the Likud government was, Shamir said only: "This issue has not yet been discussed in the Cabinet."

Asked whether he was disappointed that Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid had not given him a commitment during the Shamir-Al-Majid meeting on Monday that Egypt would return its ambassador to Israel, Shamir replied: "I was not disappointed. The meeting itself was important as the beginning of a renewal of dialogue between Israel and Egypt."

In response to a question whether he believed that Egypt will withhold its ambassador until Israeli forces leave Lebanon, Shamir said: "We are facing several problems between our two countries and the Lebanese issue must be seen in the larger context, not as a separate issue."

Shamir said he had not held any discussions since arriving in New York on the issue of withdrawing the Israel Defence Forces from Southern Lebanon.

He said his interview with *THE NEW YORK TIMES* published Sunday, in which he said Israel would like to see the U.S. play an intermediary role between Israel and Syria, was "a matter of raising some ideas."

Shamir said that many of the world leaders he has met have asked him about Israel's new unity government. He noted that such a government is a very rare phenomenon, and "people are very interested in it." According to Shamir one leader who spoke to him about the unity Cabinet was Reagan. Shamir also said that he and Reagan spoke about Israel's economic situation.

Shamir said that after meeting with a number of African and Latin American foreign ministers he feels "more openness" toward Israel by the Third World. Shamir will continue his meetings with foreign ministers this morning before leaving New York for the Rosh Hashana weekend.

### Shamir Says Objection to Reagan Plan Still Valid

*TA251743 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1700 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Excerpt] Israel has requested that a meeting be arranged in the United Nations between Foreign Minister Shamir and the foreign ministers of Poland and Hungary.

Our correspondent in the United States Razi Barqay reports that so far no answers have been received from the Communist countries, but Shamir hopes that the meetings will take place.

Prior to that, Shamir said that the government's objection to the Reagan plan is valid as long as the new government has not made another decision. He admitted that there were differences of opinion between the Likud and the Alignment on this issue.

### Peres, Shamir Agree

*TA260807 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Sep 84 pp 1, 2*

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] After a day of transatlantic bickering, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir reached agreement last night on two self-evident truths: that the national unity government has not discussed or adopted any position on the Reagan plan for the Middle East, and that therefore the previous government's rejection of that plan remains Israel's formal policy. The agreement represented a certain climb-down by the Shamir camp from an earlier statement delivered by spokesman Avi Pazner in New York that strongly implied that with the creation of the new government, Israel continues to actively reject the Reagan plan.

Pazner's statement had provoked a tart rejoinder from the prime minister's office. Cabinet secretary Yosef Beilin promptly pointed out that contrary to the impression that may have been produced (by Pazner's statement), there has been no discussion and thereby no decision by the unity Cabinet...If there are proposals and President Reagan asks us to discuss them, I assume his request will not be turned down."

Though the burgeoning tempest was quickly cooled and Shamir himself went on Qol Yisra'el [Voice of Israel] radio to rephrase his position in more temperate terms, both sides plainly had put down a marker delineating their respective positions.

This follows a similar mishap in separate interviews with *THE JERUSALEM POST* in recent days. Shamir said last week that the unity government's policy guidelines "prevent" exploratory talks on territorial compromise; Peres said in an interview with this newspaper this week that the guidelines specifically enable such an approach.

Both leaders appear to be signalling to separate target audiences at home and abroad. Peres, in both incidents, is plainly interested that Jordan's King Husayn should recognize that the new government in Israel is prepared for new approaches. He is also anxious that ideological supporters in the Alignment recognize this as well.

Shamir's concerns are to reassure the Herut right wing that he would not countenance a territorial deal with Jordan, and to signal to the U.S. that pressing the Reagan plan would imperil the existence of the unity government.

### Reagan UN Address Called 'Ill-Timed Move'

*TA260815 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Sep 84 p 16*

[Editorial: "Ill-Timed Move"]

[Text] Two years after he first advanced his new Middle East peace plan, U.S. President Ronald Reagan this week reiterated his commitment to it. "That initiative remains a realistic and workable approach, and I am committed to it as firmly as on the day I announced it," the American President told the UN General Assembly on Monday.

Strong words, indeed, but unfortunately not backed up by facts on the ground. True, Mr Reagan's statement this time is likely to get a considerably more sympathetic hearing from the present national unity government than the angry rejection two years ago by then Prime Minister Menahem Begin. But, formally, at least, the government decision of two years ago, totally rejecting the Reagan plan, still stands as long as it has not been superseded by a new resolution.

And here is the rub. Just as Washington failed to consult, or, at least, advise Israel beforehand two years ago, this time again President Reagan chose to spring a surprise and to revive his moribund initiative without any real preparations on the ground. If anything, it was an ill-timed move because it is likely to plunge Israel's fledgling unity government conflict into a premature and, at this stage at least, unnecessary conflict over an option which does not really exist.

For, once more, the main partner who is supposed to make the Reagan plan a viable option — King Husayn of Jordan — has so far not given any indication that he is in any way inclined to take the plunge and join the peace process. True, last night Jordan announced it was resuming diplomatic relations with Egypt — the first Arab state to do so following the severing of ties nearly six years ago in the wake of the Camp David accords — but there is still a long way to go before one can expect King Husayn to negotiate peace with Israel on behalf of the Palestinians.

The embarrassment caused to Israel's new government by Mr Reagan's surprise statement was compounded by the fact that he chose to announce it at a forum largely hostile to Israel — the UN General Assembly. Moreover, at a time when even Israel-friendly statesmen, such as French President Francois Mitterrand, are toying with the idea of reviving some UN-sponsored Middle East peace initiatives, the U.S. President's statement before the UN Assembly could easily be misinterpreted as inviting some sort of UN involvement. That is certainly the last thing both Washington and Jerusalem would want to see happen, for it would be designed to bring back the Soviet Union into the negotiating process, thus undoing over ten years of American-dominated Middle East mediating efforts.

If President Reagan meant to create the impression of imaginative foreign policy successes, six weeks before the American presidential elections, then his statement ought to be understood in that context. But if Washington really meant to revive an effective peace initiative, President Reagan would have been far better advised to have held his fire until his meeting in six weeks with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

Such restraint would have prevented the first dissonance on a major policy issue within Israel's new government. Mr Reagan's ill-timed statement in fact compelled the new Cabinet secretary Yosi Beilin to state that, indeed, the government is on record, so far, as having rejected the Reagan plan, until another resolution

is adopted. That was also the line taken yesterday in New York by Mr Shamir, after his advisers first reiterated the total rejection line.

Anybody who is really interested in helping even a national unity government to adopt a more moderate and reasonable stand on Israel's major national debate, should have been far more careful in approaching this most delicate subject. Washington should have known better.

### Peres on Economy, Lebanon, Other Topics

*TA260839 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Special interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent Yoram Ronen on 25 September at the prime minister's office on the occasion of the Jewish New Year — videotaped]

[Text] [Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, the public feels that instead of putting out the fire in the economy with torrents of water, you add fuel to it by approaching an inflation rate of 100 percent, which will perhaps be hard to control.

[Peres] It is obvious that any step taken by the government will raise criticism. However, if we look at the issue from a practical rather than a critical point of view, one sees that the government decided to cut $1 billion from the budget, and we are at the end of the process. I will not give in until this entire amount is in fact cut.

[Ronen] Will you force the cut on the ministers?

[Peres] If necessary, I will impose it. However, the ministers are imposing it on themselves. I do not want to paint a misleading picture — this is a unanimous decision made by the government, and it is my duty to ensure that it is carried out. Secondly, we have begun to lower public demand. The source of inflation lies in our consumption of more than we produce. The measures taken will lower demand by approximately 4 to 5 percent peryear. At the same time, with all the measures to ensure saving, we are also beginning to plan new economic growth. This is not a quick and one-time process. I hope that the entire public will act together to heal ourselves. Our economy is basically healthy and excellent. It was attacked by a disease, and we must diet and overcome it. We will do it together, with determination, for the benefit of all of us.

[Ronen] Nevertheless, Mr Prime Minister, the public was willing to accept tough economic measures...

[Peres] And they accepted them. They actually accepted quite a lot.

[Ronen] Not really...these were piecemeal measures which came from one direction one day and from a different direction the next. It was all very hesitant. Perhaps this shows too much consideration for the Histadrut and for factors which are not within the government's authority?

[Peres] Look, people forget that this government is in office only 9 days. People think that we have been dealing with this issue for 2 years. In these 9 days we made some considerably painful and far-reaching decisions, and I am sure that the public will continue to show willingness to assist, as deep in our hearts we all know — you and I both — that there is no other way.

[Ronen] Nevertheless, why did you not show more daring in, for example, opposing the Histadrut, just as Yisra'el Qeysar says he will oppose the government — even one led by Shim'on Peres?

[Peres] The problem is not how to oppose the Histadrut. The question which we faced, which I also faced, was the question of wage increments. Since we know more or less what will be the rate of inflation next month, and this is certainly not our doing, it is a bombshell which was fired and is hanging in midair and might fall to the ground at any minute....

[Ronen] An index of 25 or 30 percent?

[Peres] Above 20 percent. I personally asked myself whether it was possible to take 20 percent from the workers. We must not forget that there are workers who earn 80,000 or 100,000 shekels per month. This must be done gradually, if we are serious people — and I believe that we are serious people. Moreover, we could not place the entire burden on the shoulders of the workers. I am sure that the people are ready to absorb a lot, even to suffer if necessary, on the condition that the burden is distributed fairly. And we are searching for a way to distribute the burden fairly, not to lay everything on the public sector workers.

[Ronen] Mr Peres, it looks as though the first signs of malfunction in the national unity government are appearing in the political sphere as well. Alternate Prime Minister Shamir said in New York that this government, the national unity government, completely rejects the Reagan plan, whereas the prime minister's office said that this has not yet been dealt with, and that the plan may not be rejected when it comes up for discussion.

[Peres] No, there is no sense in hiding the factual situation. The former government decided to reject the Reagan plan, and there is usually continuity in the government's decisions. This is a correct description. On the other hand, the present government — the national unity government — has not yet discussed any American proposal and there has not been any American appeal. Therefore, there is no sense in talking about governmental decisions when the government has not yet discussed the matter or reached a decision.

[Ronen] President Reagan will presumably raise his plan when he meets you in Washington in 2 weeks. What will you tell him then? What is your opinion of his plan?

[Peres] First of all, I will give him a reply compatible with the government's basic guidelines. We have agreed on basic guidelines and I conduct myself according to them. Concerning Jordan, we passed two resolutions: First, to ask Jordan to participate in negotiations on peace in order to turn over a new leaf in the Middle East; the second thing we told the Jordanians was: Well then, you raise your proposals and we will be prepared to discuss them.

[Ronen] Before you were appointed prime minister, you did not reject Reagan's initiative. Will you also not reject it in your meeting with President Reagan?

[Peres] What is the Reagan initiative all about? It is about inviting Jordan. A distinction should be made between an initiative and a plan. As for inviting Jordan to negotiations on peace, my opinion is that we should do that.

[Ronen] Mr Peres, you conferred with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy today, who probably briefed you on his talks with President al-Asad in Damascus. Today, after hearing Murphy, are you more optimistic about the chances of reaching an agreement in Lebanon which would enable the IDF to withdraw?

[Peres] To give you a responsible answer, I would not pass judgment on the chances based on the talks we held today. This was an initial exploration and, as is the case in any such process, it is still premature to arrive at conclusions. I would wait some time.

[Ronen] Nevertheless, are you more encouraged today than you were 1 or 2 weeks ago about the chances of an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon?

[Peres] I am convinced that we must do both things simultaneously: secure peace for the Galilee and enable the IDF to return home. I believe this is possible, and I know that we had more or less secured peace for the Galilee in the past. Basically, I would say the following: I, personally, would not mind and would even prefer that peace prevail in Beirut, the Galilee, and in Damascus. Peace in the Galilee does not depend on what happens in Beirut or Damascus. This government has begun to act seriously and energetically and it is my hope that in the coming new Jewish year we will see our sons return home from Lebanon.

[Ronen] That is as far as the IDF soldiers are concerned. Finally, Mr Prime Minister, what do you wish the people and the country on the eve of the Jewish New Year?

[Peres] I would tell each and every citizen that they are entitled to have their own opinion — this is a free country. At the same time, let us work together, let us dream together to raise Israel to a higher level, to the level that existed last year or in previous years. We have great potential. This is a spirited, energetic, resourceful, and ingenious country. We can really be one of the most advanced economies in the world, one of the most just societies. We must learn to cooperate even when there are differences of opinion. We must adopt a new style, look for what unites us, and at the same time hope that immigration to Israel resumes.

Today, on the eve of the Jewish New Year, we must identify with Soviet and Syrian Jewry, we must pray for the well-being of the IDF, we must work for peace in the Middle East, and remember that every new year gives us a new opportunity to reassert our self-confidence and advance toward a better future.

[Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, I thank you very much and have a happy new year.

[Peres] A happy and blessed new year to all.

### Peres, Basyuni Hold Second Consecutive Meeting

*TA260736 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] Prime Minister Peres has met for the 2d day in a row with the Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni. The meeting yesterday was unscheduled and details of the talks were not known. On Monday, the Egyptian charge d'affaires presented Peres with a message from President Mubarak.

### Murphy Hears Stand on Withdrawal From Lebanon

*TA251705 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Excerpt] Regarding the content of the talks held today [between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin on the one hand and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy on the other], our correspondent Moshe Hakohen reviews what is known about the first buds of the negotiations with Syria:

[Begin Hakohen recording] The excessive optimism that was expressed this morning in the prime minister's office before the talks with Murphy, and in the assessment that within a few weeks an arrangement will be achieved, gave way to a more cautious note after the talks. One of the participants in the talks told us that there is no room for pessimism, but that practical negotiations for an arrangement have not yet begun.

After the talks, Assistant Secretary of State Murphy was quick to clarify that he did not come to mediate but mainly to listen to the sides. And indeed, in the talks which he held here with Prime Minister Peres, Defense Minister Rabin, Minister Arens, Foreign Ministry Director General Kimche, and chief of staff Lieutenant General Levi, Murphy heard in detail the position of the national unity government vis-a-vis an arrangement in Lebanon.

He was told that Israel is willing to withdraw as soon as possible in return for adequate security arrangements. Also, Israel no longer insists on a simultaneous Syrian withdrawal, and it seeks to reestablish a red line with Syria, similar to the one established in 1976.

As for security arrangements in the territory, Israel sees two main components: One is a reinforced UNIFIL deployment as far north as the Al-Awwali line, and as far east as the Syrian lines in the Al-Biqa' valley.

The second component appears to be the establishment of a security zone north of the Israeli border, a zone controlled by the army of southern Lebanon and its 3,000 soldiers, to be accompanied by Israeli instructors from the IDF liaison unit for southern Lebanon who will guarantee the security interests of Israel in the area. [end recording]

### Weinberger Reschedules Visit in October

*TA251147 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Sep 84 pp 1, 11*

['Oded Granot report from Washington]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has changed his mind for the third time and will visit Israel, apparently in October.

In a private talk a few days ago, Weinberger said that Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin had reiterated the invitation to visit Israel, which was delivered earlier by his predecessor. This is why Weinberger decided to revoke his earlier decision and combine his visit to Israel with visits to Egypt and Tunisia.

The U.S. secretary of defense had twice planned to visit Israel in the last few months, but canceled his plans for various reasons. The last cancellation took place 3 weeks ago when Weinberger justified his decision by his wish to prevent his visit from being associated with the U.S. presidential campaign. The Pentagon realized that such a visit, coming a few weeks before the U.S. presidential election, would necessarily be interpreted as an obvious effort to lobby Jewish voters.

However, after talking to the new Israeli defence minister, Weinberger changed his mind and apparently decided that he would nevertheless come to Israel to improve his image in the Jewish community, which holds him responsible for the unfriendly attitudes to Israel within the adminsitration.

Sources in Washington believe that the factor which tipped the scale in favor of a visit to Israel is the Pentagon's assessment that visits to Egypt and Tunisia on the same occasion would somewhat blur the impression that the Israeli visit was meant for electoral purposes.

The Pentagon spokesman yesterday refused either to confirm or deny reports of the secretary's intention to visit Israel.

### Ministers Decide on Series of Economic Measures

*TA260637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Excerpt] The prime minister, the finance minister, and the economics and planning minister yesterday held a meeting on budget cuts and made the following decisions: The levy on income tax will not be imposed, as the Treasury has concluded that this will not help the economy and will only exacerbate inflation. However, a tax will be imposed on allowances received by families who have less than three children and whose income is above average. A tax will be imposed on pensions received by people with an above average income. A monthly education fee of 4,000 shekels per family will be imposed from compulsory pre-school up to the 12th grade; this fee will be collected from 350,000 families, with 75,000 families exempted.

The ministers also decided that the state budget would definitely be slashed by $1 billion. However, several items in the fields of welfare and education have not been concluded.

### Housing Ministry Agrees to Cuts

*TA251745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Construction and Housing Minister David Levi has complied with the Finance Ministry's demand that $65 million be cut from his ministry's budget, and he has already instructed the ministry's directorate to implement this budget cut. At a session with the directors of his ministry, David Levi said that the Construction and Housing Ministry will face a difficult period and will have to set priorities so that the disadvantaged sectors of the population will not bear most of the burden.

### Frayj Welcomes Restored Egyptian-Jordanian Ties

*TA260604 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj welcomes the renewal of diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt. Frayj told Israeli Radio he hoped it's the first step in the renewal of diplomatic ties between Cairo and other Arab states, especially Saudi Arabia. The Bethlehem mayor said he believes the renewed ties signify the entry of Jordan into the peace process.

### Foreign Newsmen Barred From South Lebanon

*TA251551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Beirut-based foreign correspondents were not allowed to enter Israeli-held territory in southern Lebanon today. The REUTER correspondent and some German newspaper correspondents tried to cross into the south through the Batir [al-Shuf] crossing, but an Israeli soldier threatened to take their documents if they did not leave the area. A spokesman in Israel told the REUTER correspondent that this was done at the request of the army of southern Lebanon commander, General Antoine Lahd.

### Al-Awwali Crossings, Good Fence Closed for Holidays

*TA260727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] The Al-Awwali River crossings and the gates of the Good Fence between Israel and Lebanon will be closed this morning until Sunday. Our correspondent reports that the closure is part of the security measures the IDF has adopted on the eve of the Jewish holiday. The Shi'ites in Lebanon are presently marking the 'Ashura holiday and clerics have been known to deliver seething anti-Israeli sermons.

### Court Grants Injunction in West Bank Land Dispute

*TA260809 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Sep 84 p 3*

[David Mandel report]

[Text] The High Court of Justice yesterday granted an interim injunction to nine villagers from Bayt Amin, near Tulkarm, who

are seeking a halt to development work on land they claim is theirs.

The dispute goes back to January 1982, when a petition to the High Court by some of the current applicants was dismissed, but only after the attorney-general's representative had promised that the military government would not take sides in the question of the land's ownership and use.

But since then, according to advocate Felicia Langer, workers on behalf of five companies and one individual named in the petition, along with other unknown persons, have on many occasions undertaken clearing and construction work on the land.

Some of the respondents who halted their work following requests from local Judaea/Samaria authorities renewed work last month, and the police, according to Langer, have refused to protect her clients' rights. She is asking for an order against the military government and the police, demanding that they explain their refusal to defend the petitioners, and for a permanent injunction against any development work on the land.

Justice Shoshana Netanyahu ruled that the requests shall be heard by a three-justice panel at a future date, and ordered the respondents to make sure that no further work is carried out at the site until the High Court rules on the matter.

## LIBYA

### Restored Jordan-Egypt Ties Viewed as Betrayal

*LD260826 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] Jordan, 26 Sep (JANA) — The ruling regime in Jordan decided to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt. This was announced today by the Jordanian Foreign Ministry. This decision adopted by the Jordanian regime is a betrayal of the Arab nation and confirms the capitulatory course being implemented by the ruling regime in Jordan, because it is also considered a departure from Arab unanimity of boycotting the Egyptian regime that recognized the Zionist enemy and exchanged ambassadors with it.

### Al-Qadhdhafi Swears in African Arab Union Secretary

*LD252017 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1815 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] This evening the brother leader of the revolution received Brother Abdelouahed Radi, secretary general of the African Arab Union, together with a Moroccan delegation with includes Brothers Ahmed Reda Guedira, private adviser of King Hassan II; Mustapha Belarbi Alaoui, minister of justice; Driss Basri, minister of the interior; Shaykh Makki Naseri, head of the Scientific Council for the city of Rabat and Sala and member of the Regency Council. Brother Abdelouahed Radi was sworn in by the brother leader during the meeting.

### Tripoli Cites BBC Analysis of Libyan-Chadian Relations

*NC250630 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] In a political analysis of the nature of relations between the Arab Libyan and Chadian peoples and the historical background to these firm relations, the BBC's Arabic service has said that the Jamahiriyah has a basic justification [mubarrirat] for being interested in what is taking place in Chad and that it is only right to say that the Jamahiriyah's interest in Chad is the same as that of any two neighborly countries' interest in each other's affairs.

It said that Libyan-Chadian relations are historically deep-rooted. There are racial links between the inhabitants of the Jamahiriyah and the Chadians in addition to religious, tribal, familial, and kinship relations. The trade relations between them are centuries old. This is also true of [word indistinct], and linguistic and other relations that have been going on for hundreds of years. Hence, it is not surprising, and it is very natural, for the Libyans to be interested in events taking place in Chad and for the Chadians to be interested in events taking place in the Jamahiriyah.

## ETHIOPIA

### Mengistu Congratulates Chernenko on Award

*EA251951 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, sent a message today congratulating Comrade Konstantin Chernenko on the award given him by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet for his exemplary contribution to the working activities of the CPSU and the USSR Government.

In his message to Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, our comrade revolutionary leader said that his contributions in national and foreign policy, economic development, strengthening the defense forces, promoting socialist culture, world peace, and security have gained him the admiration of Ethiopia's revolutionaries, people and government.

In conclusion, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam wished Comrade Konstantin Chernenko good health and development and prosperity to the friendly people of the Soviet Union.

## CAMEROON

### Congo Still Prepared to Host Conference on Chad

*AB251842 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, this evening received in audience Mr Basile Akwede, bearer of a special message from the Congolese president, Denis Sassou-Nguesso. Mr Akwede, the diplomatic adviser to the Congolese leader, told reporters his message had to do with subregional problems on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the Central African Customs and Economic Union, UDEAC, and the forthcoming OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

The Congolese envoy said the recent admission of Equatorial Guinea in UDEAC demonstrates the dynamism of its member-states and the interest of UDEAC countries in subregional cooperation, but insisted that politically troubled states could only disturb the organization. On Chad, Mr Akwede said Congo remained attached to a negotiated solution to the Chadian crisis and was still prepared to host a reconciliation conference on Chad. On the forthcoming OAU summit, the Congolese envoy said that although the member-states had their economic problems, African leaders should do everything possible to strengthen the unity of the organization during its 20th summit in Addis Ababa next November.

## CHAD

### French Troops Evacuate Salal, Arada Outposts

*AB251450 Paris AFP in French 1432 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Ndjamena, 25 Sep (AFP) — The small towns of Salal and Arada, located 300 km and 750 km north and northeast of Ndjamena respectively, were evacuated this morning by the French forces which had been stationed there. This was announced in a communique broadcast at noon by General Yves Bechut, commander in chief of the French troops in Chad.

The French garrisons at Salal and Arada, each consisting of 80 men and about 15 vehicles, have moved to the regional command posts of Moussouro and Biltine located 190 and 80 km further south, respectively. Salal and Arada were the most advanced posts of the French forces in Chad, slightly below the 16th parallel.

Meanwhile, a reliable source has confirmed that 15 Senegalese observers are expected in Ndjamena in the next few hours while 15 others are expected at Bardai in the extreme north of Chad to monitor the withdrawal operations of the French and the Libyan troops from Chadian territory.

### ATP Criticizes French Departure

*AB252045 Paris AFP in French 1749 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Ndjamena, 25 Sep (AFP) — The CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY [ATP] said in Ndjamena on Tuesday that the French Government has given the impression that it is withdrawing from Chad without any consideration for the mission its troops were expected to fulfill in the country. In an article published just before the announcement of the withdrawal of French troops from Salal and Arada, situated 300 and 750 km respectively to the north and northwest of Ndjamena, ATP also considered that France "is packing up" without consulting the Chadian authorities beforehand, though, it added, the authorities had asked for French help within the framework of the 1976 military cooperation agreement.

ATP also said that the problem of African observers, who are to supervise the French-Libyan withdrawal exercise, has still not been solved, yet the first group of soldiers belonging to the "Manta" force have already begun to withdraw. It will be recalled that Chadian authorities refused to accept the participation of Benin in this monitoring force, based on the fact that "Benin is as dangerous to the Chadians as the Libyans."

"In 1980, the Beninese joined the Islamic Legion with Beninese head of state Kerekou's blessing to fight against Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces on the side of former President Goukouni Oueddei, right onto the streets of Ndjamena," ATP underlined.

Finally, the agency is worried that the Libyans will reoccupy northern Chad after the departure of the French troops. Also, the Senegalese observers, who were expected in Ndjamena on Tuesday morning, had not yet arrived by the late afternoon.

### Manta Chief on Withdrawal

*AB252255 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] A team of journalists representing many national and international news organizations went by helicopter this afternoon to the zones of withdrawal to assess the real situation on the spot. Soon after arrival at Moussouro at 1445, the journalists were received by Colonel Lepage, commanding officer of the Manta troops (?in the area). On this occasion, the colonel told the press that the withdrawal effectively began this morning at Salal and that the elements based in that small town were to move to Moussouro. So, as of this morning, there are no more Manta troops at Salal. Only civilians, with whom the Manta soldiers had developed relations since their arrival in Chad, remain there. Col Lepage expressed his feelings toward these people who had given the Manta force a warm reception.

[Begin recording] [Lepage] We have carried out a withdrawal mission, which is always delicate — just as our mission was when we arrived in the country. It is always very sad to leave considering the ties we have developed with the population, as I said earlier. They will remain and we are leaving. But we are leaving with the feeling that the mission was positive because our presence was a deterrent. I can tell you that from what I have seen, the people are also very sad to see us leave the country and there have been many signs of sympathy on their part. I personally had the opportunity to talk with them and to give assurances to some who may have had fears about our departure.

[Unidentified reporter] During your stay, you initiated social projects. What will become of these projects?

[Lepage] I hope that they will be carried on. Also, even though we are leaving as a constituted force, the Manta force, you know that the cooperation between our two countries will continue. There are agreements and I think that the assistance will be maintained in all the sectors in which we have worked together. [end recording]

### FANT Chief on Measures To Replace Manta Force

*AB252120 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Following the decision of the French and Libyan Governments to withdraw their troops simulimultaneously, the 3,500 soldiers of the French Manta force in Chad are now leaving our country. Even though this decision has been received serenely by the Chadian Government, one fact is certain: The Libyan expansionists will attempt to seize the opportunity to invade our country. So, are there any fears in this connection? In the following interview, Idriss Diby, the commander in chief of the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT], speaks of measures which have been taken to replace all the forces.

[Begin Diby recording] You must know that we have an army, the FANT. They have alwyas lived up to their mission. Our forces are beyond the zones which were occupied by the French troops, that is well beyond the 16th parallel. We have been operating much farther in the north, in regions where there are no Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] or Libyan elements. Before the French troops leave, we will have taken measures to reinforce our positions. I can assure you, in this regard, we have no fears.

The Manta troops were indeed a deterrent force that kept the Libyan invasion army from advancing. If any problem can crop up at all after the withdrawal of the French troops, it will likely be one connected with relaying instructions rather than an operational problem. I do not think that the FANT, which I know well, will be intimidated or fail to carry out its mission following the departure of the French troops. Our forces know the GUNT well. So, if they are to face GUNT elements, whom they have fought before, they know the GUNT well. [sentence as heard] We must not entertain illusions after the French troops leave the country. We need not ask ourselves what to do next. I think the Chadians fully trust their army, the FANT, which will live up to its mission in the best way. [end recording]

### Special Habre Envoy To Meet With Mitterrand

*AB252100 Paris AFP in French 1822 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Paris, 25 Sep (AFP) — A special envoy from Chadian President Hissein Habre was expected to arrive in Paris on Tuesday evening to deliver a message to the French head of state, an informed source said in the French capital. Kerim Togoi, who is the permanent secretary at the Chadian Presidency, should meet with President Francois Mitterrand, the same source added.

This visit follows the one made to Ndjamena late last week by French presidential envoy Jean Ausseil, director of African and Malagasy affairs at the Quai d'Orsay. The authorities in Ndjamena are still opposed to the participation of Beninese observers in the joint teams monitoring the withdrawal of the French and Libyan troops from Chad, which officially started today and should end by mid-November. The Beninese observers had been proposed by Libya while France had proposed Senegal, which poses no problem.

### CST Supports Rejection of 'Foreign Pressure'

*AB252205 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] All social strata are dedicated to making sure that our country's sovereignty is respected. This is the case of Chadian workers, who have on several occasions shown their determination to get actively involved in the defense of our territorial integrity. In a communique, the Chadian Labor Confederation, CST, says it is following with particular attention the developments connected with the simultaneous withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad.

In its press communique, the CST does not believe in the good faith of the enemy of the Chadian people, Libya. It therefore holds the view that vigilance must be rigorously maintained all over the country to safeguard the historic achievements of 7 June 1982. The Chadian workers are inflexible in demanding strict respect for Chad's territorial integrity and sovereignty, the CST Secretariat writes in the communique, adding: While the workers demand — as they have always done — the total withdrawal of the Libyan invasion troops from Chadian territory, they are puzzled about the real intentions of Tripoli and express doubt about Al-Qadhdhafi's sincerity.

The CST pledges support for the authorities of our country in their total rejection of all foreign pressure aimed at compelling them to keep silent about Libya's unprovoked aggression against Chad, and it most strongly rejects the arrival of the so-called Beninese observers, because Benin has taken up the cudgels for Chad's enemy. To stop Libya's annexionist aggression, the CST calls on all Chadians to mobilize themselves for the defense of the threatened fatherland. It encourages the government to continue its efforts to achieve national reconciliation with all Chadians of goodwill who want to safeguard Chad's dignity. Finally, the CST encourages all our friendly countries, who are determined to help bring about reconciliation among Chadians, to persevere in their positive efforts. But it strongly denounces the states that try to misrepresent our struggle against the Libyan invader.

### Ndjamena Determined To Administer 'Entire Country'

*AB252350 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The French and Libyans are withdrawing from Chad. The news is no longer new because the national and international

communities have known of it since 16 September; but it still remains on the list of current issues [words indistinct].

It was as early as 0000 Ndjamena time, 2300 GMT, this morning that the French and Libyans telephoned each other [words indistinct]. In view of the event, it was necessary to ask whether or not they could trust each other. It goes without saying that "they" refers to the French and the Libyans. Whatever the case, the French and the Libyans will leave Chad and we know this because the agreement binding the French and the Libyans stipulated it. The question now lies in the preservation of Chad's interests and the achievements of the Third Republic after the withdrawal. The sovereignty of our country, its territorial integrity, and its dignity are not negotiable because they are unalterable and of inestimable value.

The Franco-Libyan agreement on withdrawal from Chad entered its implementation stage today. The French people are withdrawing and the Vandoise Operation, which commands the withdrawal of the French troops from the territory, has taken over from the Manta Operation, which enabled our country to stop the Libyan advance and to begin negotiations between the legitimate Chadian Government and the opposition.

This decision, for the complete and simultaneous evacuation of French and Libyan troops from Chad, as well as their respective weapons and armaments, is sovereign. Chad cannot prevent France from withdrawing its troops, but Chad has the right to doubt the application of the terms of the accord. The resultant doubt is due to the fact that nobody believes the Libyans. Even if they pretend to leave, they will only withdraw to the north of Chad, in the Aozou Strip, to return as soon as the French soldiers leave.

One also wonders if the departure of the Libyan (?ghost) troops from Chad also means the departure of the multinational mercenaries who are in the pay of Tripoli? Chad is calling on the national and international community to be its witness [words indistinct] to ensure the defense of its vital interests and the inalienable rights of the people of Chad, namely the regained national unity, peace, and confidence of Chadians, the establishment of a true national army, the FANT, with the aim of defending our fatherland and preserving the integrity of our territory, the establishment of state authority through structures such as the National Union for Independence and Revolution, which is a real national melting pot, and the establishment of the Chadian administration.

Chad will reject any solution with which it is not associated and will not allow internal and external enemies to return the country to war, to divide it, and to recreate and revive factions and the climate of war. And this it will do with absolute sovereignty. We are more determined than ever before to do everything possible to see that peace is restored to our soil, that reconstruction is begun, and finally that stability is returned to allow Chad and Chadians to devote themselves to the work they have the right to undertake. To this end, our country has maintained a policy of cooperation with all peace- and freedom-loving countries. We want all our neighboring countries that adopt the same princples of independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty, to agree to revise positively their policy of cooperation with Chad.

The Manta Operation is the logical implementation of the defense agreements that were freely signed between Chad and France. The departure of the troops of the Manta Operation from Chad must, in the first place, be discussed between the two countries. France may think that it has fulfilled its peace mission in Chad, but Chadians believe that, until proven otherwise, the Libyan danger continues to loom over the peace of our country. This reserve, expressed by all Chadian officials who were confused by the withdrawal agreement between the Libyans and the French, is justified by the fact that the Chadians are not duly associated with the agreement. Whatever the case, the government and people of Chad are more than ever before determined to fight to the last for the preservation of their vital interests and to take in their own hands the administration of the entire country, including Aozou, even if they must meet difficulties. It is the survival of their institutions which is at stake.

### Bardai Reports GUNT Officials Arrested by Saudi Police

*AB260010 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French*
*2000 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] As one might expect, the leader of the Ndjamena group took advantage of his presence in Saudi Arabia to operate in a cowardly fashion against pilgrims from the liberated part of Chad. In fact, Hissein Habre, that traitor known for his past and present crimes against the struggling patriots, urged Saudi police officials to arrest Comrade Abdel Rahman Issa Yusuf, secretary of state for finance and economy; Mahamat (Fatou), a Transitional National Union Government official and a former minister; and Mahamat Mohamed Issa Abosora, a photographer, during their pilgrimage to Mecca, as well as other Chadian nationals.

It is therefore up to the Saudi authorities, custodians of the holy land, to reconsider their arbitrary decision which is contrary to the universality of Islam. We believe that the Saudi authorities can at most, if they want to, expel Chadian nationals who are not political refugees. But in principle, freedom of worship is guaranteed to Muslims all over the world, regardless of their political opinions. We hope that this appeal will be heeded in the interest of the good reputation of the Saudi authorities.

## CONGO

### Rival Chadian Envoys Received by President

*AB251500 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French*
*1230 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Summary] "The key to the solution of the Chadian crisis is still in Brazzaville, the capital of Congo, and the mediation of the president of the Republic is being increasingly sought by the Chadian parties in conflict. The best illustration of this are the two audiences which Colonel Sassou-Nguesso successively granted this morning at his plateau residence to the envoys of Hissein Habre and Goukouni Oueddei. The first to be received by the head of state was President Hissein Habre's special envoy, Ali Salim, special adviser at the Presidency of the Republic of Chad, who was the bearer of a message from his head of state.

Ali Salim disclosed the purpose of his visit to Marcel Malik:

[Begin recording] [Salim] "I am bearing a message from President Hissein Habre to His Excellency President Sassou-Nguesso. Of course, this message concerns the recent developments in Chad. Everybody has heard about the proposed withdrawal of the French and Libyan troops." Therefore, President Habre has informed President Sassou-Nguesso of what has just happened and it is in this context that I am here. "President Sassou-Nguesso has received me and I am particularly satisfied with the discussions I have had with him and with your government's stand concerning the withdrawal of the Libyan and French troops from Chad." We have not been associated with the arrangements that led to this agreement and we regret this. We have never excluded the possibility of the departure of the French troops from Chad but judging from what has just happened, we are convinced that the Libyan troops will not leave. "This is why we are worried. As you know, the Libyans have left before but they returned."

[Malik] Do you have any idea about holding the forthcoming conference in Brazzaville?

[Salim] An idea, no, but we know that we are prepared to take part in the Brazzaville conference with the opposing groups. As for the measures that should be taken, they concern Congo and President Sassou-Nguesso. [end recording]

The president of the Republic later held discussions with [name indistinct], new secretary of state of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] for external relations, who also talked to Marcel Malik. Goukouni Oueddei's envoy explains the purpose of his visit to Brazzaville:

[Begin GUNT envoy recording] We discussed the Chadian situation and its latest development. "As you know, the French intervention forces in Chad and the Libyan elements supporting our army are going to leave Chad. This is a development in the situation that has remained frozen for too long. We believe that it is possible to find a final solution. People have been talking about the Brazzaville conference for a very long time now. Our mission consists of informing Comrade President Sassou-Nguesso about the latest developments in the situation."

[Malik] Concerning the withdrawal of the French and Libyan troops, how do you assess the situation on the spot?

[GUNT envoy] We give priority to the search for peaceful ways and means to solve this problem despite the bellicose statements of the authorities in Ndjamena. "We deplore them because we believe that war cannot solve any problem." We want to avoid war but if we are compelled to wage war, each revolution has its price. "We will pay the price of the Chadian revolution."

[Malik] "Have you any conditions concerning the Brazzaville conference?"

[GUNT envoy] "We have absolutely no conditions. We ask that no conditions be posed." [end recording]

## BURKINA

### Sankara Leaves for 10-Day Visit Abroad

*AB251555 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina left Ouagadougou this morning for a 10-day visit abroad.

### Minister on New Role of Information Ministry

*AB251645 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] A meeting was held this morning between the information and culture minister and officials of the national radio and television services. Comrade Ouattamou Lamien presented to them the new organizational chart for the two services and the steps to be taken in view of the new role of the entire Information Ministry that is to ensure the conscientization and reevaluation of the cultural values of Burkina.

Although officials of the two services are expected to be politically and ideologically astute, this is unfortunately not the case, Comrade Lamien said. In this regard, the information and culture minister said the media would no longer be left in the hands of people who are consciously or unconsciously clear enemies of the forward march of the People's Democratic Revolution. Comrade Lamien also spoke of the services in the provinces where new officials will be sent to ensure the correct coverage of events all over the country and the revival of cultural activities in association with social services.

In regard to the organizational charts, Mr Lamien expressed his desire not to create a general headquarters, since the present system of separate headquarters is more functional. Heads of these services will be expected to use more initiative in their orientation speeches so their political responsibility will be increased. The ministry will merely play a coordinating role and will interverne only when necessary.

Meanwhile, head offices will be closed down, offices which the minister called refuge offices where officials spend most of their time doing nothing while patiently waiting for the end of the month. In the radio and television services, there will not be any major changes, except various postings within the services and in the provinces.

Another issue that was discussed during the meeting was the people's development program, a program that is expected to be implemented before December 1985 and that consists of building seven provincial stations for the television services, the acquisition of a 1 kilowatt transmitter, and strengthening the technical equipment of the service and of the studio. In regard to the radio, five provincial stations will be built before December 1985, maintenance equipment will be renewed, reporting vehicles will be bought for Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, and three assembly cabins will be equipped at Bobo-Dioulasso. The minister also asked officials to arm themselves against tardiness, absenteeism, amd pilfering of equipment, evils that the ministry will be adamantly opposed to, he said.

This meeting ended with a call for a solution to the external problem of finances. Since the available money is not enough to satisfy all the information agents, the comrade minister proposed investing it in the expansion and equipping of the press house, which could henceforth become a real home for journalists. The ball is therefore in the court of information officials who have to think over the issue and make their suggestions to the minister.

## GAMBIA

### President Jawara Pays 5-Day Visit to Pakistan

For Karachi reportage on the visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan by President Dawda Jawara, Madam Jawara, and an accompanying delegation, including a report on his talks with President Ziaul Haq, see the Pakistan section of the 20 September South Asia DAILY REPORTand subsequent issues.

## GHANA

### Trade Protocol for 1985 Signed With GDR

*AB251024 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Ghana and the GDR last night signed a protocol for 1985 covering the commercial, industrial, and construction fields. This followed the third session of the joint commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries in Accra. The session lasted 6 days. Under the protocol, Ghana is to export cocoa beans and products up to 10,000 metric tons and copra 7,000 tons. If the GDR wants more of these items, the two sides will meet to renegotiate the protocol. Ghana will buy from the GDR newsprint, pharmaceuticals, X-ray films, tires, and (?parts) of vehicles and other items in which the GDR is most competent.

In the industrial sector, Ghana submitted a feasibility study for the (?erection) of a caustic soda plant based on Ghanaian raw materials. The GDR is to study the proposals and make its reactions known by the end of this year. The protocol stipulates that the GDR will participate in the housing and road construction industries in the country. She will supply building materials and semi-finished products for finishing work for about 1,000 single- or two-storey houses per annum. The GDR will also construct roads in the Ashanti regional capital, Kumasi. The experts from the GDR are already in Kumasi to work out the details of an agreement to be signed soon.

Both sides agreed that the exchange of delegations at various levels would enhance better exploration of the economic capabilities existing in the two countries. In this connection, Ghana is to send a delegation to the GDR early next year to study on the spot what types of technical consumer goods the GDR can supply Ghana. The GDR on her part is to send to Ghana before the end of the year experts on railways, telecommunications, and extraction of manganese ore.

According to the protocol, the fourth session of the joint commission will take place in the GDR capital, Berlin, next year. The protocol was signed by Secretary for Trade Ato Ahwoi, who led the Ghanaian team during the meeting, and the head of the GDR delegation, Wolfgang Bruckner, director general at the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade. The two men hoped the agreement will strengthen further the relations between their countries.

### Agreement Signed With Japan on Microwave Project

*AB252100 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] "Accra-North Telecom Link, a Reality by 1986," is the banner headline in the *GHANAIAN TIMES*. According to the paper, Ghana and Japan at the weekend signed a contract document in Accra. Under the agreement, Japan will grant Ghana $26 million towards the building of a microwave telecommunications project linking Accra to the northern sector of the country.

## LIBERIA

### INA Approves 1984-85 Government Budget

*AB251715 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] The Interim National Assembly [INA] has elaborated on the (?specific) policy measures necessary to pass the budget for the 1984-85 fiscal year. There were two measures that were extensively debated by the assembly. The first is a monthly tax of $5 on all wage and salary earnings of citizens and foreign residents of Liberia. The tax is designed to help provide an improved high quality health care delivered to all Liberians and foreign residents of Liberia. In view of the critical importance of health to the population and economy of Liberia, the assembly endorsed the measure for the implementation beginning in the 1984-85 fiscal period.

The assembly gave much more time to the other measures which directly affect only employees of government. The assembly is deeply aware of the various tight measures which have directly affected the income for people in the public sector since 1981. These measures have contributed in reducing the wage bill on government from $153 million in 1981 to $123 million in 1984. However, this measure of wage bill, in comparative terms, is still high. Consequently, according to a release from the INA, the assembly has decided to bring the wage bill down by endorsing the measure that $10 be deducted across the board from the wages and salaries of all employees of government, including public corporations. This measure, combined with other administrative measures such as redeployment of employees, enforcement of an objective social scheme, voluntary retirement based upon the lump sum incentive payment scheme to undertake public investment ventures, and other related programs is expected to bring down the wage bill below $115 million.

Although this measure is difficult, the assembly feels that this action is preferable to the other alternative of mass dismissal or redundancy of government employees. The assembly therefore called on all Liberian people, foreign residents, partners in progress, to be understanding as in the past and assist the government in this difficult economic and financial period. With these recommendations, the INA hereby approves the adoption of the budget for the 1984-85 fiscal years.

### MTA Head Denounces 'Disloyal' Action of Drivers

*AB251710 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] As Monrovia Transit Authority [MTA] drivers enter their 2d day of refusal to operate the authority's buses, Managing Director Major Joseph Dorkla has described their action as unpatriotic, disloyal, and insincere to themselves, the government, and the corporation. He said the action was against a decree issued by the dissolved People's Redemption Council.

The 92 MTA drivers refused yesterday to operate the 47 buses of the corporation, (?demanding) their salary arrears due them by the management. The action, the second in 2 months, has caused serious problems to many students, workers, and marketeers in getting to their various destinations.

### Two Journalists Released After 7-Week Detention

*AB252220 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Two journalists of the *FOOTPRINTS TODAY* newspaper in Monrovia have been released from further detention. The publisher, Mr Sackor Sirleaf, and sports editor Klow Hinneh were released after nearly 7 weeks of detention in Monrovia. According to today's edition of the *NEW LIBERIAN* newspaper, the two journalists were detained on August 1 by the agents of the National Security Agency for undisclosed reasons. The paper quoted Mr Sirleaf as saying that they were never informed of reasons for their arrest during their detention. He said they were never maltreated while in detention and were glad to join their friends and relatives again.

## NIGERIA

### Air Force Officer Discusses Defense Policy

*AB250936 Lagos NAN in English 0816 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Lagos, Sept 24 (NAN) — The air officer, operations, of the Nigerian Air Force, Air Vice Marshal George Osho, said in Lagos today that Nigeria's defence policy was designed to provide a credible force-structure to deter an enemy from pursuing any unfavorable action against the country's security and national interests.

Air Vice Marshal Osho, who was briefing nine students of the Royal College of Defence from Britain, said that while Nigeria strived to build a strong and responsive force, "the use of her Armed Forces is not necessarily an external policy." [sentence as received] He said that since armies had been used to enforce domestic policies, "our Armed Forces must be prepared to meet or aid economic, social development, or natural disaster."

Air Vice Marshal Osho said that the defence policy of the nation provided the government with all the necessary powers to mobilise the people, adding that the war against indiscipline was an aspect of the mobilisation of national power to achieve national goals. He said that national discipline was a basic requirement for building nationhood.

The visit is to afford the students the opportunity for an in-depth and first-hand study of the political, social, industrial and defence policies of the country. The briefing was attended by the chief of air staff, Air Vice Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, who represented the minister of defence, the director of public relations and information of the Nigerian Air Force, Wing Commander Tola Adejiji, and the chief of operations of the Nigerian Navy, Commodore Muhammadu Nyako.

The students are expected to visit Kaduna, Jos and Benin during the one week stay in the country. They are scheduled to leave for Cameroon on Saturday in continuation of their tour of some African countries.

### NAN Breakdown of Money Forfeited to FMG

*AB252110 Lagos NAN in English 1346 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Lagos, Sept 25 (NAN) — The Recovery of Public Property Special Military Tribunals have so far ordered the forfeiture of more than 25 million naira and 546,000 pounds sterling to the Federal Military Government since May 31, when the first judgement was passed by the Lagos Zone of the tribunal.

A survey by the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) showed that the Enugu Zone of the tribunal ordered the largest forfeiture of about 16.02 million naira while the Ibadan Zone ordered the forfeiture of about 6.36 million naira and 400,000 pounds sterling. The Lagos Zone has so far ordered the forfeiture of about 2.85 million naira. The survey further shows that the Kaduna Zone has so far ordered the forfeiture of 150,000 naira while 145,000 pounds sterling was ordered to be forfeited by the Jos Zone of the tribunal.

A breakdown of the figures show that the former governor of Anambra, Chief Jim Nwobodo, was ordered to forfeit the largest amount of 2.09 million naira personally. In addition, Chief Nwobodo and the former secretary to the Anambra government, Mr Paul Egbogu, were ordered to jointly forfeit about 5.9 million naira. The former governor was also ordered to forfeit along with the defunct NPP, [Nigerian People's Party] 1 million naira to the Federal Government.

According to the survey, the wife of the former governor of Imo, Mrs Victoria Mbakwe, was ordered to forfeit about 3.8 million naira, the second largest by an individual, while Prof Ambrose Alli, former governor of Bendel, was ordered to forfeit the third largest amount of about 2.68 million naira. The former governor of Kwara, Alhaji Adamu Atta, was ordered to forfeit 2 million naira.

Those so far ordered to forfeit various sums of money to the government include Mrs Ladi Netimah, personal assistant to the former governor of Rivers, about 1.18 million naira; Alhaji Sabo Bakin Zuwo, former governor of Kano, 100,000 naira; and Alhaji Abubakar Rimi, former governor of Kano, 50,000 naira. The survey further shows that two defunct political parties have so far been ordered to refund various sums of money to the Federal Government. The defunct UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] was ordered to forfeit 2.8 million while the NPP along with Chief Nwobodo was ordered to forfeit 1 million naira.

### NIGERIAN HERALD Supports Committee Withdrawal

*AB251113 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN HERALD* examines the reasons why Nigeria withdrew from the OAU Implementation Committee on Western Sahara. The paper completely endorses Nigeria's withdrawal from the committee. The *HERALD* in addition observes that the committee has not been operating effectively. The paper therefore urges the OAU to disband the committee and set up a more purposeful panel which can effectively handle the Western Sahara issue.

### U.S. Legislators' Condemnation of Apartheid Noted

*AB251111 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Ishola Dada commentary]

[Excerpts] Two remarkable events affecting Africa, even if indirectly, appeared in the United States last week. Significantly in New York, a Zambian diplomat — Mr Paul Lusaka — was elected by acclamation as president of this year's UN General Assembly. It is not Mr Lusaka's noncontroversial election per se that is important, but the fact that it has come at a time when African countries are increasingly showing more determination to pitch diplomatic battles with South Africa and her allies on all fronts. Therefore, the General Assembly and Mr Lusaka's election offered a good opportunity for carpeting apartheid as a despicable inhuman system ever evolved by man.

Predictably, Mr Lusaka opened the session with a deserved strong attack on South Africa. The United Nations, he rightly said, cannot morally coexist with apartheid. Mr Lusaka is, by implication, expressing the minds of millions of Africans when he described South Africa's inhuman system of racial separation as diabolical.

And almost simultaneously in Washington, the United States House of Representatives overwhelmingly adopted four resolutions roundly condemning South Africa's racial segregation policy. The resolutions called for the release of political prisoners, especially nationalist fighter Nelson Mandella and his wife, Winnie Mandella. They also opposed the recognition of South Africa's sovereignty over the so-called black homelands. The resolutions further voiced the House's opposition to the opening of additional honorary South African consulates in the United States and called for freedom for Namibia's prisoners held at military camps.

The resolutions, although not legally binding on Reagan's administration, are a potential source of worry for the racists in Pretoria, for they show that in a country whose government is the arch supporter of the apartheid system there are at least some dissenting voices against the inhuman system, notwithstanding that the dissension is only nominal.

The United States legislators' action, though not far-reaching enough, is nevertheless significant, coming at a time when South Africa is facing increasingly strong attacks over the purported reform which gave limited rights to non-blacks but excluded the black majority.

The American legislators will, however, be doing themselves, their country, and humanity a lot of good if they can give future resolutions on apartheid some legal backing by making them mandatory on the presidency.

It is only by so doing that they will not be seen as playing political gimmicks with the destinies of millions of black South Africans.

## TOGO

### Expelled Basque Nationalists Arrive From France

*AB251312 Paris AFP in French 1113 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Lome, 25 Sep (AFP) — The four Spanish Basques suspected of being members of the Basque independence movement ETA-Military and who were expelled from France to Togo last Sunday are in "very satisfactory" health, it was learned from a well-informed source in Lome on Tuesday. However, all four of them will remain hospitalized in the Togolese capital for 7 to 10 days in order to undergo a rehydration treatment following their 46-day hunger strike in France. The four expelled persons on Tuesday received a lawyer from Paris who has come "to inquire about their situation" and some of them have been able to converse by telephone with their wives who have remained in Paris, it was learned from the same source.The four Spanish Basque independence militants — Francisco- Xavier Alberdi-Beristain, Jose Miguel Galdos-Oronos, Luciano Izaguirre-Mariscal, and Angel Castrillos-Allende — arrived in Lome in the night of Sunday to Monday.

## ANGOLA

### 'Communique' Issued at Close of Diplomatic Meeting

*MB240756 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 23 Sep 84*

["Final Communique" issued at the close of the third meeting for heads of Angolan diplomatic and consular missions in Luanda on 22 September — read by Antonio Lengue, director of the Department of External Relations of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee]

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, the third meeting of the heads of the diplomatic and consular missions was held in Luanda 20-22 September.

Chairing the meeting were Comrades Juliao Meteus Paulo Dino Matross, member of the Politburo of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister for state security; Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and secretary of state for the external relations; Paulo Teixeira Jorge, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of external affairs; Antonio Lengue, director of the Department of External Relations of the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee; and Venancio de Moura, deputy minister of the foreign affairs.

The meeting was attended by all heads of diplomatic and consular missions of the People's Republic of Angola, heads of directorates of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and some guests. At the opening session, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos delivered an important speech, which, due to its guiding character, was adopted as a working document for the meeting.

In a climate of perfect comradeship and with a deeply critical spirit, the participants then proceeded to thoroughly analyze and discuss the problems affecting the Ministry of External Affairs and the respective consular and diplomatic missions, and they appreciated the explanation of the political, military, economic, and social situation of our country. On the international situation, participants listened very attentively to the analysis of the party leadership and supplied details leading to a deeper understanding of the motives and consequences of different problems that still exist in several part of the world. They expressed their unanimous support of that analysis and manifested their firm determination to implement the guidelines of that analysis to better defend the national interests in their areas of responsibility.

On southern Africa, the participants expressed their concern over the persistent aggressive policy of the racist Pretoria regime, which despite the vehement condemnations of international bodies continues to occupy an important part of the national territory and to use Nambia, which is illegally occupied, as a base for launching armed destabilization operations by UNITA puppet bands.

The participants reiterated their unconditional support for measures proposed by the party leadership to strengthen the struggle by all the people against these puppets in imperialism's pay. They also noted the urgent need to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, which is the only solid basis for achieving Namibia's independence. In this sense, they have reiterated their support to SWAPO and have decided to intensify their efforts to bring about the swift execution of the party and government guidelines for speeding up the implementation of that resolution in order to ease the war situation and preserve international peace and security.

They also vehemently denounced Pretoria's maneuvers, which are trying to dress up apartheid in pseudodemocratic clothes in order to mislead international public opinion, and expressed the view that only abolishing the system of racial discrimination against the majority of the population could solve the complex social, political, and economic problems that are affecting South Africa. For this reason, they support the just struggle of the oppressed South African people led by the ANC.

In the context of diplomatic activity in general, the meeting verified that this activity had been carried out without deviations from MPLA-Labor Party guidelines, and participants noted the need to pay more attention to the African Continent. However, they verified that it would be possible to make diplomatic activity more dynamic if organization is improved, if discipline is strengthened, if a correct cadre policy is applied in strict conformity with party principles, and if up-to-date information is regularly supplied to allow diplomatic workers and cadres to act in all circumstances without hesitation.

The meeting then proceeded to thoroughly analyze the extent to which recommendations of the second meeting of the heads of the diplomatic missions and consulates held in June 1981 have been fulfilled and the immediate implementation of guidelines still not implemented, such as:

A) The preparation of correct criteria for recruiting cadres who possess militancy, modesty, competence, and loyalty to party ideals;

B) The definition of rules governing relations between the diplomatic missions and the representatives of national organizations in the area dealt with by the diplomatic missions as well as the approval of the rules governing the status of ambassadors and the rights of diplomats and staff of these missions;

C) The allocation of embassy budgets according to the volume of work;

D) The holding of regular inspections of diplomatic missions with the objective of educating, correcting and applying sanctions against transgressors;

E) The holding of legal and consular training courses; and

F) The holding of political and ideological training courses for heads of missions and other officials.

Concerning the issues discussed in this meeting, we noted that organizational problems still exist and thus the following recommendations were proposed:

1. Adoption of a mechanism for improving coordination among bodies dealing with external relations;

2. Revision of the executive decrees 93/83, 94/86, and 16/84;

3. Authorization of heads of diplomatic and consular missions to represent the party;

4. Adoption of new formulas to train Ministry of External Affairs cadres in collaboration with the party, the Ministry of Education, Angola University, and if necessary, friendly countries;

5. The swift removal of undynamic cadres in the Ministry of External Affairs and in its organizations abroad so that party objectives in foreign affairs can be achieved;

6. Adoption of a method for writing reports; and,

7. Carrying out a study to create consular schools in the places where the number of students requires it.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain. Luanda, 22 September 1984, year of defense and production.

## LESOTHO

### Water Scheme, World Bank Issues Distorted by Media

*MB240525 Maseru Domestic Service in English*
*1600 GMT 24 Sep 84*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Much has been made in the South African media of a statement reported to have been made by a senior official of the World Bank about the Highlands Water Scheme. According to the South African news media, the official is reported to have said projects such as the Highlands Water Scheme depend for their success on absolute trust and confidence. This is a fair enough observation. After all, no one can reasonably be expected to invest substantial resources in a project that involves two states unless there is clear evidence that the parties involved recognize mutual benefits from participation in it.

It is more than tempting to speculate on the context in which absolute trust and confidence in relation to the Highlands Water Scheme should be seen. The temptation becomes all the more irresistable in the light of the barely disguised perspective against which the remarks of the World Bank official are interpreted in the South African news media.

Much effort has been expended by the South African commentators to enlist these remarks as World Bank support for a security pact between Lesotho and South Africa as a prerequisite for the success of the scheme. In fact, inquiries made by the South African press to government lately in substance reflect an attitude that amounts to saying: The World Bank shares the view of South Africa, so what do you now have to say?

The answer to this persistent inquiry is not hard to seek. Even without clarification by the World Bank official of the context of his remarks, it is extremely doubtful that the World Bank could insist on a security pact, particularly of an Nkomati-type, as a quid pro quo for the success of the Highlands Water Scheme. Much as the World Bank group is known [as heard] with its sophisticated assessment of all factors that impinge on projects which the group supports, the bank has always limited itself to appreciation of projects within the parameters of financial and economic considerations without taking a public posture on strictly political objectives.

The group has often been criticized on the one hand for insisting on financial and economic policies for borrowers without any regard for the political domestic implications of such policies. On the other hand, as the South African press should be the first to know, the World Bank has not up to now been a party to decisions within the ranks of the community of interested organizations to expel South Africa or suspend its participation on political grounds.

Additionally, in the protracted negotiations on the sale of Lesotho water to South Africa, the bank has been insisting that South African financial participation in the Highlands Water Scheme must also be of a level that demonstrates good faith and recognition of mutual benefits from the scheme.

Finally, the South African media should bear in mind that the involvement of the World Bank in the Highlands Water Scheme is solely a result of the intitiative of the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan. The prime minister of Lesotho and King Moshoeshoe's government have their own lines of communication with the bank which are far more reliable that reports in the South African media. Is it too far fetched to say that the South African media is gratuitously ascribing nonexistent motives to the World Bank in support of its peculiar perceptions?

## MADAGASCAR

### Rakotoniaina Receives Departing French Envoy

*MB260524 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French*
*1030 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Paul Blanc, the French ambassador to Madagascar, has paid a farewell visit to Justin Rokotoniaina, a member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council. After reviewing the international economic situation, the member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council recalled France's policy of increasing the volume of trade between rich and developing countries. We appreciate France's efforts in this regard, he said, and expressed the desire for increased relations between France and Madagascar, particularly in the field of education and training. The ambassador was also received this morning by Max Marson and Ferdinand Jaotombo, who are also members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council. Their discussions centered on economic and cultural cooperation between France and Madagascar.

## MALAWI

### Rifkind Meets With President on Bilateral Issues

*MB241654 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Sep 84*

[Text] The British minister of state in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, today held discussions with His Excellency The Life President Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda at State House in Zomba. Speaking to newsmen later, Mr Rifkind said his discussions with the life president touched a wide range of bilateral issues.

He said emphasis of their discussions was on the communication problem which Malawi was facing in exporting and importing her goods. On the need for peace in southern Africa, Mr Rifkind, said both Britain and Malawi hoped that the Nkomati agreement between South Africa and Mozambique would lead to a gradual solution of the problems facing the region. Mr Rifkind, who arrived in the country over the weekend from Mozambique, hailed Malawi's long-standing policy of contact and dialogue as the best way of solving problems among southern African nations.

### Trade Agreement Signed

*MB251717 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] The British Government and the Government of Malawi today signed an aid agreement for the provision of a grant amounting to approximately 4.7 million kwacha to Malawi. The minister of labor, Mr Wadson Deleza, signed on behalf of the Malawi Government while the British minister of state in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, signed on behalf of his government at a ceremony held in Lilongwe.

The Ministry of Finance said the grant will be used for the purchase of essential goods from the United Kingdom by Malawian importers, who will be required to deposit the equivalent cost of the goods in Malawi kwacha in the Reserve Bank of Malawi for use by the Malawi Government as budgetary support.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Mr Deleza hailed the continued assistance which the British Government renders to Malawi since it became independent and appealed for more financial assistance for development programs. Mr Rifkind said the grant marked a further stage in enhancing the already existing friendly relationship between the two countries.

Speaking at a luncheon held in honor of Mr Rifkind, Mr Deleza called for an expansion of trade between Britain and Malawi through giving Malawi's products more access to British markets. In reply, Mr Rifkind said his government was proud to be associated with Malawi's development and said since the country became independent Malawi has experienced a lot of social and economic changes [words indistinct].

### Briefs

**Zimbabwe High Commissioner** — The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe has appointed its first high commissioner to Malawi. He is Mr Samuel Munyaradzi Kajese. The appointment of Mr Kajese follows the opening of Zimbabwe's high commission in Lilongwe last July. The minister of external affairs in Lilongwe said in a press release that Mr Kajese is expected to arrive in the country shortly for the presentation of his letters of credence, letters of commission, and assumption of his duties. Mr Kajese has worked for the UN Industrial Development Organization and was recently his country's deputy high commissioner to London, in the United Kingdom. Malawi and Zimbabwe established diplomatic relations in 1980, and Malawi opened its high commission in Harare in the same year. [Text] *[Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Sep 84 MB]*

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Country Celebrates 20th Anniversary of Revolution

#### Foreign Delegations Arrive

*MB241548 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 Sep 84*

[Text] Foreign delegations have continued to arrive in our country to attend the 25 September celebrations. Delegations from the GDR, headed by Colonel General Wolfgant Reinhold; Bulgaria, headed by Lieutenant General (Ivan Boshev); Hungary, headed by Major General (Andras Tersayaka); France, headed by Lieutenant Colonel (Michel Oudelist); Ethiopia, by Air Force General (Soloma Gasho); and Romania, headed by (Chipo Nicolae), arrived at Maputo International Airport this morning.

Delegations from the United Kingdom, Nigeria, and Libya, headed by Army officers of the respective countries also arrived today. It should be mentioned that delegations from Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Lesotho, Mauritius, Botswana, the United States, Italy, and Swaziland have already arrived in Maputo to attend the 25 September celebrations.

#### Awards Ceremony Honors Heroes

*MB241132 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 Sep 84*

[Text] The party and state leadership paid homage to Mozambique heroes during a ceremony held at Independence Square in Maputo this morning. The ceremony consisted of awarding the first, second, and third degrees of the 25 September Order to those who sacrificed themselves and have made sacrifices for the freedom of the Mozambique people.

Thus, the first order of the 25 September Order was awarded to 15 heroes, particularly Professor Dr Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, first Frelimo president, posthumously; Marshal Samora Machel; Major General Marcelino dos Santos; Major General

Joaquim Alberto Chissano; Army General Filipe Samuel Magaia, posthumously; and Army General Alberto Joaquim Chipande.

The second degree of the 25 September Order was awarded to 14 heroes, while another 11 received the third degree of the same order.

Speaking at the ceremony, the supreme leader of the Mozambique revolution said that a hero does not die; he remains alive through generations. We have come here, Samora Machel said, to express our pride and recognition of some of us who were willing to die so that the majority could live.

In his speech, Marshal Samora Machel hailed the presence at the ceremony of the diplomatic corps and foreign delegations that were invited to attend the 25 September celebrations.

**Machel Delivers Anniversary Speech**

*MB250933 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 24 Sep 84*

[Address to the nation by Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in Maputo on 24 September on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the launching of armed struggle for national liberation — recorded]

[Excerpts] Mozambique women and men, soldiers, sergeants and officers: Twenty years ago on the night of 24 September and morning of 25 September at Chai, the first shots were fired against the huge colonial power which had been oppressing our people for centuries. These first shots began the richest era in the history of our people, an era which has seen them taking large steps on the new path toward happiness. The date of 25 September is the highest moment of the struggle of the Mozambican people. It opened a new chapter in the history of our people and definitely broke with the five-century-old cycle of colonial violence.

In taking up arms on 25 September 1964, the Mozambican demanded his freedom and independence, the legitimate and inalienable right of all peoples. He demanded to be a Mozambican rather than a foreign national in his own land. On 25 September, the Mozambique people began the great period of their liberation, writing the most beautiful and glorious chapters of their history with their own sweat and blood.

Mozambique exists. Portuguese East Africa has ceased to exist. No other flag of foreign domination will be erected in our fatherland. The People's Republic of Mozambique — a socialist state, a state of workers and peasants, a state of laborers — exists. The power of the bourgeoisie and feudalism has fallen.

Nobody will snatch the people's assemblies from us. They can murder deputies, but the people's deputies will continue to exist. We have gone to the bush to fight for justice and human dignity. We have created people's justice — the people's courts. Nobody will force us to turn justice into business, even when judges are murdered. The land belongs to us. Nobody will snatch land from us. They can set our farms, warehouses, and tractors on fire, but we will develop better and greater farms. We have gained schools. They can murder teachers, students, and set schools on fire, but in our fatherland one out of every six Mozambicans is attending school, and we will improve even on that.

Our sickness and suffering, the suffering of a mother who sees her child being devoured by fever, are no longer sources of profit. They can set hospitals on fire and murder medical doctors and nurses, but we will build even better hospitals and train more medical doctors and nurses. We have gained the right to housing. We have occupied the cities. We have created communal villages, thus begining the urbanization of the countryside. They can set the houses that we have built on fire, but nobody will snatch from us what belongs to us or our determination to build.

On the margins of the Indian Ocean, on this African coast, will always stand our People's Republic, which is defended and protected by its people, their children, and soldiers.

Our party was born bearing arms. It was the seed that, once thrown on the land, took root and bore countless fruit. The party and the revolution were thus born from the bullets fired on 25 September. They were born from this confrontation between us, the vanguard of the people, and them, the exploiters. The party and the revolution have grown as a result of the continuous dialogue between theory and practice, the continuous progress put into practice by the scientific theory of the revolution, and the maturation and development that practice brings to revolutionary theory.

It was the popularization of the party line and making it real to millions of men and women that has ensured victory and made each gain an irreversible act. It was this popularization that ensured the democratization of work methods, that is, the continuous participation by the broad masses in decisionmaking. These are the methods that prevent any group from gaining power and leadership for its own purpose.

The democratization of work methods always injects new blood into the leadership. Hence, it becomes impossible for the enemy to liquidate the revolutionary process. Even the physical disappearance of leaders does not prevent the triumph of the revolution. Unity of leadership and the transformation of different talents and capacities into a single, vigorous force can be found in democratic centralism.

As in the past, the action by imperialism and reaction ferociously and cruelly goes against these values of our culture. The murder of party members and peoples' deputies and the destruction and setting on fire of party and executive councils headquarters are aimed at depriving the people of the instruments that enable them to be masters of their history. Since our people entirely identify themselves with the revolution and party, this imperialist strategy is doomed to failure.

In order to ensure the continuity of the revolutionary process, it is vital for us to today, as in the past, take control of the bush. To take control in the bush has continued to mean regarding the peasantry as the social basis and transforming agriculture into the economic basis of wealth.

It is not by chance that the strategy of communal villages and the creation of cooperatives in the countryside, which are intimately linked, constitute one of the fundamental targets of the armed bandits in the pay of imperialism. The communal villages, which urbanize the countryside, are the culmination of the organization of the people in the rural areas and the tool for the definitive victory against banditry and underdevelopment.

Against the communal villages and the policy of cooperatives we find armed and unarmed resistance. Some set houses alight and plunder warehouses. Others, through bureaucratic means, sabotage the building of wells and the movement of agricultural produce, and prevent experts from establishing themselves in districts and localities.

Reactionary theorists would say that communal villages deprive the people from their traditional habits and culture. They would say that communal villages coerce the people by forcing them to live collectively. The armed bandits, by fulfilling that ideological directive, destroy clinics and the schools built by the communal village. They set shops and consumer cooperatives on fire, which were built by the residents of the communal village. They lay mines on the road built by the people, and destroy the trucks that carry the wealth generated by the peasants, and the goods that he needs. In brief, it is a question of destroying through overt violence or covert sabotage gains which represent the collective effort for the development of the rural areas. It is a question of keeping the people subjugated.

This is not a new practise. That is how the colonial army acted against the life and the property of the peasants. The armed bandits are the inheritors of the barbarity of the colonial army.

25 September came about in opposition to the subjugation of the people. It was for the liberation of the people. That is why it remains valid. Our weapons continue to be directed against those who intend to oppress the people. They continue to destroy with hatred those who murder the people.

The might of 25 September, in view of its deep roots among the people, has contributed to the progress of the modern revolutionary process. The armed struggle of the Mozambique people was an essential contribution to the national independence of the fraternal people of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, and Sao Tome and Principe. Our common struggle resulted in the crumbling of the fascist system in Portugal.

The combat waged by the Mozambique people has strengthened the independence of the southern African nations. It allowed the creation of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. We, the 25 September combatants and Mozambique people, are particularly proud of having established in southern Africa an alternative civilization that puts the system of racism and imperialism at stake.

The Fourth Frelimo Party Congress has determined for all — the people and the combatants of the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM, workers, and party militants — the fundamental tasks in which we are involved: the defense of the fatherland and the fight against famine in order to build socialism. In fulfilling these tasks, let us strengthen the 25 September attitude and methodology. We must know how to advance in successive waves and certain of victory against obstacles that seem unsurpassable. The spirit of 25 September is the overcoming of obstacles.

In the process of the struggle there are errors, insufficiencies, shortcomings, and even betrayals. However, it is characteristic of the 25 September victory to courageously condemn and correct errors and shortcomings in order to make the revolution move forward.

We have achieved a great deal these 20 years and we are all proud of this as Mozambique patriots. We have gained the independence of the fatherland.

We are and we shall always be the soldiers of 25 September. We are and we shall always be fighters for the defense of our independence and national sovereignty. We are and we shall always be fighters for the fatherland, for peace and socialism. We are and we shall always be men who dare to gain peace and happiness.

Long live the 20th anniversary of the launching of armed struggle of national liberation! Long live FPLM! Long live the Frelimo Party! Long live the People's Republic of Mozambique! The revolution shall win! Socialism shall triumph! The struggle continues!

**Reception Held for Dignitaries**

*MB260701 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] President Samora Machel gave an official function on the occasion of 25 September in Maputo yesterday afternoon. The function was attended by members of the Political Bureau, Council of Ministers, foreign delegations, and other officials who were invited to celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the launching of armed struggle for national liberation.

Among the guests was General Obasanjo, who was Nigeria's head of state at a time when Mozambique was confronted with aggression by the Smith regime. During this period, the Obasanjo government stood by the Mozambique people.

On the occasion, President Samora Machel said that 25 September brought freedom and independence to the Mozambique people. Referring to the nationwide 25 September celebrations, Machel said that today we are reliving the past as if it were the present.

After Machel's speech, Army General Alberto Chipande, minister of national defense, said that the Mozambique Armed Forces have contributed 5 million meticals to assist the orphans, widows, and relatives of FPLM combatants who gave their lives to consolidate our fatherland.

### ANC's Tambo Offers Congratulations

*MB260623 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] ANC Chairman Oliver Tambo has sent a message of congratulations to the Mozambique head of state on the occasion of 25 September. In his message, Oliver Tambo says that the first shot fired by FPLM 20 years ago was a decisive step in the historic struggle for the liberation of Mozambique. The defense of the revolution and the consolidation of the independence of the People's Republic stand as important material factors which contribute to assuring the imminence of our victory, said Oliver Tambo.

The message from Oliver Tambo also says that ANC's certain victory will serve to multiply and consolidate the anti-imperialist successes of the peoples of Africa and the world, and the borders of the new international order to which the people of Mozambique, under the leadership of the Frelimo Party, have greatly contributed and still contribute.

### Clemency Law Passed Marking Struggle Anniversary

*MB242000 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 24 Sep 84*

[Text] The secretary of the People's Assembly issued a communique this afternoon announcing that on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle for the national liberation, the People's Assembly Standing Commission had approved Law No 4/84 of 24 September under which clemency measures had been adopted.

According to the same communique of the People's Assembly Secretariat, the clemency measures approved are implemented by the release of a number of Mozambique citizens and one foreign citizen. The law declares the termination of criminal proceedings and authorises the release of eight former members of Frelimo who carried out crimes against the life and physical integrity of leaders and militants of Frelimo during the armed struggle. Also from these measures are 15 traitors and deserters from the era of the armed struggle, and collaborators of the colonial army. Two others who were members of the Portuguese colonial regime's police force who had been infiltrated into Frelimo to commit crimes against Frelimo leaders and militants also benefit from the approved clemency measures.

The communique of the People's Assembly Secretariat also revealed that in addition to the individuals mentioned above, Law No 4/84 of the People's Assembly Standing Commission also benefits nine soldiers who took part in the reactionary action of 17 December 1975. A group of 14 military and civilian individuals who carried out crimes of espionage against the People's Republic of Mozambique also benefit from the clemency measures adopted by the People's Assembly Standing Commission. Most of these individuals were part of an espionage network dismantled by the National People's Security Service.

However, the communique from the People's Assembly Secretariat pointed out, Law No 4/84 of the People's Assembly Standing Commission does not apply to military men Fernandes Baptista and Josias Dhlakama, both of whom were implicated in crimes against the people's security and the security of the people's state, as both of them had escaped when they were detained, while they were being transferred from one prison post to another penitentiary.

Furthermore, the law terminates the criminal proceeding and frees another three individuals, including one foreign citizen who carried out espionage work in favor of the racist and illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia. In conclusion, Law No 4/84 of the People's Assembly Standing Commission granted remission to an FPLM soldier, pardoning him from serving the rest of his sentence.

### Law Names Those Freed

*MB251906* [Editorial Report] Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1900 GMT on 24 September 1984 carries the "text" of Law No 4 of 24 September 1984, which was approved by the People's Assembly Standing Commission in Maputo on the 20th anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle for national liberation. The law states: "Under the terms of Paragraph J of Article 44 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the People's Assembly Standing Commission hereby determines:

"Article 1. Criminal proceedings against the following nationals who were involved in crimes against the Mozambique people and the security of the state have been lifted:"

It then lists names of individuals who had been held for various crimes including, "(Lamberto Laisse), (Henriques Tewa), (Marcos Ndawane), (Ornelio Chinduila), (Uinda Daniel Guenhere), (Jose Simango), (Bissa Lucalo), (Pedro Cigamela Lacaia), Constantino Adriano da Costa, Alberto Sande, Alcino Marques (Dique), Fernando Antonio, (Francisco Zauete Vilankulo), Jose (Chiquarra) Massinga, citizens and military men who committed crimes of espionage against the People's Republic of Mozambique;

"(Luciano Evirago), a collaborator in the International Police of the Defense of the State/Directorate General for Security who was infiltrated into the central organizations of the Frelimo Party and state by a foreign espionage network;

"(Taoridarira Mutetene), a foreign national who committed the crime of espionage in support of the minority, racist, and illegal regime of the British colony of Southern Rhodesia during the war of aggression waged against the People's Republic of Mozambique."

The law then lists Article 2, on those who committed crimes against the National Front, and Article 3, which pardons an FPLM soldier. Article 4 notes: "The beneficiaries of this law are immediately released." Article 5 then discusses the civil responsibilities related to the law and Article 6 notes: "This law is effective immediately."

### Country Becomes Member of World Bank, IMF

*MB260657 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] The People's Republic of Mozambique was accepted on Monday as member of the World Bank and IMF. This took place during the annual meetings of the international finance institutions, which are being held in Washington. The official admission document was signed by Minister of Finance Rui Baltazar.

### Maputo Radio To Begin New Newsreel Program

*MB241222 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 Sep 84*

[Text] Radio Mozambique will begin tomorrow the transmission of another edition of its Monday to Saturday newsreel program. It will be transmitted at 1230. The first 20-minute part of the program will be transmitted nationwide, and apart from a newscast it will also carry national and international themes. The second part will carry aspects related to the country's capital. Due to the introduction of this newsreel, the "A Date in History" program will only be transmitted after the 0700 newscast.

### Armed Forces Kill 18 'Bandits' in Zambezia

*MB240505 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 24 Sep 84*

[Excerpt] Over the last few days, another 18 armed bandits were killed by the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique stationed at Zambezia Province. A military source told our reporter that besides the criminals who were killed, people's possessions were recovered which had been stolen by the armed bandits.

### MNR Rebels Step Up Pressure in 10 Provinces

*MB251003 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] The right-wing Mozambican rebels said today that they had stepped up military pressure in all 10 provinces in the first half of this month, killing 219 government soldiers, wounding 385, and capturing 15. A statement issued by the Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] gave rebel losses in the 2 weeks up to 15 September at 29 dead, 53 wounded, and 5 missing.

The statement further said that MNR claimed 40 dead in the rebel occupation of Mopeia in the central province of Zambezia on 17 September. Military installations were destroyed and 2,000 people freed from government control. The rebels, who have been fighting a guerilla war against the Maputo government since soon after Mozambican independence, said many ambushes have been carried out against government forces on road and rail links between the [provincial] capitals.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Envoy Ends Detainee Talks With UK Foreign Office

*MB251930 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] The South African ambassador to Britain, Dr Denis Worral, says the harboring of the six men in the British Consulate in Durban is clearly an obstruction to law enforcement in South Africa. Speaking after a meeting with Foreign Office officials in London, he said the problem was not of British or South African making, and it was the task of the two governments to find a solution.

A spokeswoman for the Foreign Office says she had made it clear that the British Government deplored the decision by the South African Government to link the situation at the Durban consulate with the case of the four South Africans facing charges on arms embargo offences. She had told Dr Worral that a South African had given a clear undertaking to the court that the four men would return. She said Britain now expected South Africa to honor its undertaking.

In Pretoria, a spokesman for the British Embassy, Mr (John Hedley), has denied that Britain contravened any law by granting refuge to the six men in the consulate. He said that under the Vienna Convention, Britain had the fullest right on humanitarian grounds to provide the men with temporary accomodation.

Earlier, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told our Pretoria news staff that the Vienna Convention stated very clearly that a consulate could not be used for the purpose to which it was now being put.

### No Further Action Against UK

*MB252000 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1946 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 25, SAPA — Other than breaking an undertaking to return to Britain four South Africans who were to appear in court on charges of illegally exporting strategic equipment, South Africa would not take further retaliatory action against Britain for allowing the "sit-in six" to remain at its consulate in Durban, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight. "Both (South African and British) Governments now have their pound of flesh ... and both should be satisfied (with it)," Mr Botha said on SABC-TV.

Mr Botha said the government would not do anything to make it more difficult for Britain to "persuade" the six men to leave the offices of the consulate-general. South Africa would comply with the Vienna Convention rules regarding the rights of embassy property, Mr Botha said, and "we will not enter the premises."

Referring to the decision to withhold the four South Africans, released from Britain on 200,000 pounds bail earlier this year, Mr Botha said, "I do not deny that we have broken an undertaking." The action was taken to "signify our displeasure" with the

British Government's refusal to remove the fugitives from the consulate. "We were left with no choice."

Mr Botha said the South African ambassador in London, Dr Denis Worral, had tried on two occasions to deliver a message from President Mr P.W. Botha to the British premier, Mrs Margaret Thatcher. South Africa had considered the consulate issue "grave, serious, and urgent" enough to warrant the immediate attention of Mrs Thatcher, Mr Botha said. But the premier avoided a meeting.

Asked by the SABC interviewer whether the latest step "left the ball in the British court," Mr Botha said he did not see the issue "that way." He said that he understood Britain's dilemma. It had taken the decision it did while under "severe leftist political pressure" from organisations such as the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, the World Council of Churches, and the Anti-Apartheid Movement. South Africa, in turn, had chosen its steps. "We've both taken our actions and we'll leave it at that."

**Government Wants Bail Repaid**

*MB251712 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has said that South Africa will try to get back the bail paid for the four South Africans. He said 400,000 rand had already been deposited on behalf of the four men, while representatives of the South African Embassy in London had undertaken to deposit a further 400,000 rand if the four men did not turn up for the court hearing.

Mr Botha said South Africa would ask for the release and repayment of the money on the grounds that South Africa had, of its own free will, abandoned its undertaking to see to it that the four men stood trial. The man responsible for the bail is the first secretary for the embassy in London, Mr Andre Pelser, who waived his diplomatic immunity and delivered to the court a letter signed by the former South African ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, guaranteeing that the men would return.

**UK Responsible for Solution**

*MB260617 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Station commentary: "The British Consulate Impasse"]

[Text] For the past fortnight British indecisiveness and failure to act in resolving the dispute concerning the six men holed up in the British Consulate in Durban has resulted in wide and unfortunate repercussions. When the six fugitives avoided detention by occupying the consulate building, their tactics were clear: to promote an image of martyrdom and employ that platform for maximum publicity in discrediting the country in general and its security legislation in particular.

It has been a cunningly orchestrated plan. The martyr image has been created by stressing the inadequacy of the facilities, inhospitable treatment from the consular staff, wives threatening to go on a hunger strike, and one of the six developed a heart condition and summoned a doctor. A prayer service was held and, overall, the world is being led to believe that lurking just outside the building ready to pounce are the revengeful and vindictive security forces of the country.

The program for generating negative publicity is being vigorously pursued abroad by emissaries of the six. They have been in London, they have requested that Indian Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi involve herself in the matter, and they are now lobbying at the United Nations.

Confronted by this onslaught, while the British Government finds it expedient to sit tight and do absolutely nothing, South Africa is felt obliged to adopt what Foreign Minister Pik Botha called tit-for-tat tactics. Now a new furor has been created by South Africa's withdrawal of her undertaking to ensure that four South African nationals, charged with infringing British customs and excise legislation, stand trial. The upshot of it all is that highly valued relations between two governments are being soured by six consulate squatters who guessed correctly that this was a situation which, if created, the British would allow to be exploited to the hilt.

The possible precedence which are being created are alarming and far-reaching. South Africa has pointed out that in terms of the Vienna Convention of consular relations, consular premises may not be used as places of asylum for persons fleeing from the judicial and law enforcement agencies of the receiving state. By ignoring this principle, Britain is not only making it possible for dissidents in other countries to seek sanctuary in British consulates but is keeping its consulate doors wide open for similar damaging incidents within South Africa.

Certainly the disgraceful incident in London in May this year when a gunman killed a policewomen from the sanctuary of the Libyan embassy and the British Government refused to permit his arrest should have made the British authorities more wary of people abusing diplomatic privileges. At that time, too, top legal experts in Britain accused the government of misinterpreting the Vienna Convention.

Clearly the solution to the Durban impasse lies with the British. Either the six men in the consulate must be told to get out or the appropriate South African authorities must be given permission to enter the building and take them out. There can be no question of South Africa changing or ignoring existing security legislation simply because six men are holed up in a consulate while their emissaries try to create a furor abroad.

Meanwhile, as this drawn out affair continues, there must be growing suspicion in South Africa that the British either willfilly or by default are promoting dissension in this country and are co-conspirators in the resulting anti-South African campaign and that at the expense of good relations with South Africa.

### Finance Minister Discusses World Bank Cooperation

*MB252005 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Text]South Africa has undertaken to help solve the development problems facing Sub-Saharan Africa. Addressing the annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank in Washington, the South African minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said South Africa was willing and able to cooperate with the World Bank.

He said South Africa was prepared to exchange information and expertise with all member countries, particularly those in southern Africa. The country would do everything possible to raise standards of living in neighboring states, and the Development Bank of Southern Africa would be able to give considerable help.

Mr du Plessis said that in recent months South Africa had been greatly encouraged by the degree of economic cooperation which has been possible in southern Africa after the Nkomati Accord. He also announced that South Africa had agreed to increase its financial contributions to the World Bank, the International Development Association, and the International Finance Corporation.

Our special representative in Washington reports that the South African commitment is seen as important in view of the top priority the Sub-Sahara now occupies for both the bank and the IMF.

### Reagan UN Speech Lauded as 'Constructive' Policy

*MB251655 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 25 Sep 84*

[Station commentary: "Constructive Engagement in Southern Africa"]

[Text] Recognition of South Africa's Nkomati agreement with Mozambique has come from no less a person than President Reagan of the United States. Addressing the UN General Assembly in New York, he lauded the agreement as an historic accord of nonaggression and cooperation. President Reagan strongly defended the American policy of constructive engagement and said the objective was to help the people in areas of conflict to find peaceful solutions.

In southern Africa, the United States was working with the so-called Frontline States and its partners in the Western contact group to resolve conflicts. Constructive engagement is not limited solely to South Africa, but encompasses the subcontinent as a whole. Furthermore, U.S. aims coincide closely with those of South Africa — that is, to promote regional peace and stability through negotiation and cooperation between neighbors despite their political differences.

In addition to the Nkomati Accord, there are ample examples of South Africa's willingness to cooperate with and, as the most highly developed regional power, actively assist its neighboring states. Among these are the availability of South Africa's harbors and railways for exports from and imports to other African states, technical assistance, joint economic development projects, and expert medical and veterinary services tailored to Africa's needs.

It is generally recognized that at least to some extent it is this very policy of constructive engagement that has created in southern Africa a climate conducive to the kind of regional stability that has made the Nkomati Accord possible. This climate, in turn, has promoted the process of internal reform in South Africa that is taking place with the new tricameral Parliament and urgent government attention to the political development of South Africa's urban black population.

The American approach is in sharp contrast to the Soviet role in Africa — that is, of promoting war by supplying arms rather than economic aid, and of encouraging strife and revolution by blocking peaceful negotiation. Especially seen in this context, the American engagement can indeed be termed constructive.

## ZIMBABWE

### Banana Condemns Brutality of RSA Police Tactics

*MB260712 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has condemned police brutality in the recent anti-apartheid demonstrations in South Africa. Comrade Banana told the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation yesterday that the killing of more than 50 innocent civilians was barbaric and deserves to be condemned with the contempt it warrants. He called on the international community to mount more pressure on Pretoria and ensure the speedy implementation of both Namibian and South African independence processes.

The president also condemned the United States and Britain for their continued diplomatic, economic, and military support for the Pretoria regime. This, Comrade Banana said, will worsen the situation in the region and lead to more bloodshed.

### Shamuyarira Charges RSA With 'Eavesdropping'

*MB260718 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 26 Sep 84*

[Text] The minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, says apartheid-ruled South Africa has on several occasions intercepted Zimbabwe's messages, especially those of a political and security nature. In a speech read on his behalf by Comrade Robert Zwinoira, the deputy secretary in the ministry, Comrade Shamuyarira said the country's present linkup with the world through South Africa's telecommunications services is undesireable.

He noted that as long as Zimbabwe continues to depend on the apartheid regime, the security of its communications is threatened. He said the earth satellite station at Marondera, when complete, will eliminate the country's dependence on the South African telecommunications setup.

The minister said in the current situation of information aggression from South Africa by its so-called Radio Truth, there is a need for political education and mobilization of the masses in order to create national conciousness and dignity. Communication facilities have been rehabilitated and funded and are being developed in order to bring them to the broader masses of the people, especially in the rural areas. Comrade Shamuyarira said radio and television programs and the national newspapers now reach several of the scattered and isolated communities in the villages, resettlement areas, [words indistinct].